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September 10, 2002

Perry Clark, Esquire Weil, Gotshal & Manges LLP 201 Redwood Shores Parkway Redwood Shores, CA 94065

Re:

Arthrocare Suit - Delaware

USDC-D. Del. - C.A. No. 01-504-SLR



BOSTON

DÁLLAS

DELAWARE

NEW YORK

SAN DIEGO
SILICON VALLEY
TWIN CITIES

WASHINGTON, DC

Dear Perry:

Dear Terr

I have enclosed a revised set of invalidity claim charts that correct some errors we found in the charts served on ArthroCare on September 6, 2002, and a chart -- Exhibit E -- that was inadvertently not included previously.

Very truly yours,

Kurtis MacFerrin

Jack B. Blumenfeld, Esq., Morris, Nichols, Arsht & Tunnell

50107269.doc

cc:

Exhibit A:

Prior art references upon which Smith & Nephew presently intends to primarily rely.

#	Issue/ Pub'n Date	Patent Number/ Publication	Inventor/Author	Title
8	00/00/76	Acta Medicotechnica (Medizinal- Markt), Vol. 24, No. 4, 1976 129 – 134	E. Elsasser and E. Roos	Uber ein Instrument zur leckstromfreien transurethralen Resection (Concerning An Instrument for Transurethral resection without leakage of current)
10	07/20/76	US 3,970,088	Charles F. Morrison	Electrosurgical Devices Having Sesquipolar Electrode Structures Incorporated Therein
15	09/26/78	US 4,116,198 and its file history	Eberhard Roos	Electro-Surgical Device
22	04/27/82	US 4,326,529	James D. Doss and Richard L. Hutson	Comeal-Shaping Electrode
23	04/26/83	US 4,381,007	James D. Doss	Multipolar Corneal-Shaping Electrode with Flexible Removable Skirt
26	06/00/85	JACC Vol. 5, No. 6, 1382-6	Cornelis J. Slager, MSc, Catharina E. Essed, MD, Johan C.H. Schuurbiers, BSc, Nicolaas Bom, Ph.D, Patrick W. Serruys, MD, Geert T. Meester, MD, FACC	Vaporization of Atherosclerotic Plaques by Spark Erosion
29	00/00/87	Kardiologie, Kardiol.76: Supp. 6, 67-71 (1987)	C.J. Slager, A.C. Phaff, C.E. Essed, J.C.H. Schuurbiers, N. Bom, V.A. Vandenbroucke, and P.W. Serruys	Spark Erosion of Arteriosclerotic Plaques
31	06/23/87	US 4,674,499	David S.C. Pao	Coaxial Bipolar Probe
32	07/00/88	Valleylab Part Number 945 100 102 A	Valleylab, Inc.	Surgistat Service Manual

#	Issue/ Pub'n Date	Patent Number/ Publication	Inventor/Author	Title
34	00/00/89	SPIE Vol. 1068 Catheter-based Sensing and Imaging Technology	Paul C. Nardella	Radio Frequency Energy and Impedance Feedback
36	02/21/89	US 4,805,616	David S.C. Pao	Bipolar Probes for Ophthalmic Surgery and Methods of Performing Anterior Capsulotomy
38	04/00/89	JACC Vol. 13 No. 5, 1167-75	Benjamin I. Lee, MD, FACC, Gary J. Becker, MD, Bruce F. Waller, MD, FACC, Kevin J. Barry, MS, Raymond J. Connolly, Ph.D, Jonathan Kaplan, MD, Alan R. Shapiro, MS, Paul C. Nardella, BS	Thermal Compression and Molding of Atherosclerotic Vascular Tissue With Use of Radiofrequency Energy: Implications for Radiofrequency Balloon Angioplasty
48	12/11/90	US 4,976,711	David J. Parins, Mark A. Rydell, Peter Stasz	Ablation Catheter With Selectively Deployable Electrodes
51	04/16/91	US 5,007,908	Mark A. Rydell	Electrosurgical Instrument Having Needle Cutting Electrode And Spot-Coag Electrode
52	04/23/91	US 5,009,656	Harry G. Reimels	Bipolar Electrosurgical Instrument

Exhibit B:
Examples of where each limitation of the dependent claims of the '536 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	1	2	3	4	5	6	- 7
46. An electrosurgical system as							
in claim 45, wherein							
the return electrode forms a							·
portion of the shaft of the	4:9-24	•			•		Fig. 2
electrosurgical probe.				-			
47. An electrosurgical system as							
in claim 46 further including				·			
an endant to randon mondering		•					
an insulating member						· · · · · ·	
circumscribing the return							3:58-61
electrode,							
the return electrode being							
sufficiently spaced from the					·		·
electrode terminal to minimize							
direct contact between the return							
electrode and the patient's							:
tissue,				·			
55. The electrosurgical system		····································	<u> </u>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	·	<u> </u>	
of claim 45 wherein						1	
the electrode terminal comprises				··			,
a single active electrode						Į	
disposed near the distal end of	1:40-55	206	8:10:9:8	3:10-28	58	2:54-57	2:67-3:16
the shaft.							
56. The electrosurgical system							
of claim 45 wherein						-	
the target site is selected from							
the group consisting essentially	ŀ				. .		
of the abdominal cavity,							
thoracic cavity, knee, shoulder,	1				1		
hip, hand, foot, elbow, mouth,						1:45-50	
spine, ear, nose, throat,							
epidermis and dermis of the				i		į	
natient's body		·	[
58. The electrosurgical system							
of claim 45 wherein							ļ .
the frequency of the voltage			<u> </u>				· ·
applied between the return			1	·			
electrode and the electrode		206-07	3:49-4:14		58	1	
terminal is in the range of about	•						
20 kHz and 20 Mhz.					1		
59. The electrosurgical system					 -		
of claim 45 wherein	•						
the voltage applied between the		· · · ·				 	
electrode terminal and the return					1:	l.	
F1	E .	211			58		
electrode is in the range from 10	.	- 211	1		·		1 : -
volts (RMS) to 1000 volts		! ·					1 .
(RMS).		·	L	ــــــ		<u> </u>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

Exhibit B:

Examples of where each limitation of the dependent claims of the '536 patent may be found in each reference.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14
]					
		•				
7		4:31-43	2			
			1		1	
, .]				· ·	
]	5:50-57	.3			
					•	
-						
, ,						
1		•	1.			
	1	*				
	 					
[500		
7	7:58-68	4:44-64	3	530	6:45-54.	
İ				ŀ		•
	†				·	
ĺ				ĺ	· ·	
					·	-
, .			2		. 1	•
					[
				607		
111	0.0479167		. 2	327		
				1		
·	-		. .			
	1					
1] .		1			
T .						
1	1:34-53	1				
1		1			1	
				L		
T	T					
	1:34-53	1				7:26-42
		ļ.				
1		I	1	1	1	Į.
		7 7:58-68	7 4:31-43 5:50-57 1 7.58-68 4:44-64 11 0.0479167	7 4:31-43 2 5:50-57 3 1 7 7:58-68 4:44-64 3 11 0.0479167 2	7 4:31-43 2 5:50-57 .3 5:50-57 .3 11 0.0479167 2 527	7 4:31-43 2 5:50-57 3 5:50-57 3 5:50-57 2 5:50-54 11 0.0479167 2 5:27

Exhibit B:

Examples of where each limitation of the dependent claims of the '536 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
46. An electrosurgical system as							
in claim 45, wherein			}	*.			
the return electrode forms a							
portion of the shaft of the	5:3-10	·	!		2:34-46	2:35-58	
electrosurgical probe.			· ;			·	
47. An electrosurgical system as							
in claim 46 further including			, 1				
ar claim to larger including			,				· -
an insulating member						· . · · · · ·	· ·
circumscribing the return			. 1		2:34-46	2:35-58	
electrode,		}		-	2.5 7 10	2,33 00	
the return electrode being							
sufficiently spaced from the							
electrode terminal to minimize							
direct contact between the return	3:5-20						
electrode and the patient's		,	·				
· -		[!
tissue. 55. The electrosurgical system	 		 	ļ			
of claim 45 wherein							
the electrode terminal comprises	ļ						
a single active electrode		•					
disposed near the distal end of	4:66-5:2	845	3:1-52	1:15-36	2:34-46	2:35-58	333
the shaft.	ł	<u> </u>					
56. The electrosurgical system	 						
of claim 45 wherein			. !				-
the target site is selected from	<u> </u>				<u>_</u>		
the group consisting essentially.	ł					·	
of the abdominal cavity,	ŧ						
thoracic cavity, knee, shoulder,	[ļ. ·					
hip, hand, foot, elbow, mouth,	1:18-27	845		2:21-63			334
spine, ear, nose, throat,							
epidermis and dermis of the	ĺ				<u> </u> -		
natient's hody.				1	ŀ		
58. The electrosurgical system		· · · ·			i		
of claim 45 wherein	ļ.				ŀ		
the frequency of the voltage		 				·	
applied between the return				ľ ·	*		
electrode and the electrode] }		8:30-39	6:61-68	2:35-58	333 -
terminal is in the range of about			·	3.50 57	3.37.00		233
20 kHz and 20 Mhz.		l					
59. The electrosurgical system		 		 	 		
of claim 45 wherein					[
the voltage applied between the	 	 	 		 		
electrode terminal and the return					·		
electrode is in the range from 10	1			8:30-39	5:46-6:7	2:35-58	333
ii — — .	·		1	0.30-37	. 3.333.7	2.33-30	درد
volts (RMS) to 1000 volts (RMS).		1.			F.		
III VIVIO	L				1 .	<u> </u>	Ŀ <u> </u>

Exhibit B:
Examples of where each limitation of the dependent claims of the '536 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
46. An electrosurgical system as		1			• •	1.	
in claim 45, wherein						1	
the return electrode forms a							
portion of the shaft of the		Fig. 1				3:30-47	
electrosurgical probe.		1		1			
47. An electrosurgical system as		1					
in claim 46 further including		1				ŀ	
in claim 40 futuer including		1.		1	:	ł	
an insulating member		1				<u> </u>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
circumscribing the return		Fig. 1-2				3:30-47	
		1.6. 2					
electrode,		 	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
the return electrode being	•		•]			
sufficiently spaced from the				1			
electrode terminal to minimize		2:42-68]	1383		
direct contact between the return		"					•
electrode and the patient's					·	i .	
tissue.		 		ļ- 		ł	
55. The electrosurgical system					-		
of claim 45 wherein			•	<u> </u>			
the electrode terminal comprises							
a single active electrode	2:41-43	Fig. 9, 3:29	1425	100	1383	1:26-50	1:57-2:6
disposed near the distal end of		30					
the shaft.						· ·	
56. The electrosurgical system		I .					
of claim 45 wherein			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			ļ	
the target site is selected from							- 1
the group consisting essentially						· ·	
of the abdominal cavity,		1.			•	`	
thoracic cavity, knee, shoulder,			1426	100	1383	1:26-50	
hip, hand, foot, elbow, mouth,							}
spine, ear, nose, throat,		·[İ			
epidermis and dermis of the				İ	·		
patient's body.				·			
58. The electrosurgical system						· .	
of claim 45 wherein				<u> </u>			
the frequency of the voltage							
applied between the return							
electrode and the electrode	3:46-51	3:30-38	1425	j	1383		7:62-8:14
terminal is in the range of about						·	
20 kHz and 20 Mhz.							
59. The electrosurgical system					1		
of claim 45 wherein]					
the voltage applied between the	· ·						,
electrode terminal and the return	1] [}		
electrode is in the range from 10		3:30-38	1425	1	1383	1	
volts (RMS) to 1000 volts		1	,	1		1	
(RMS).	[1					

Exhibit B:

Examples of where each limitation of the dependent claims of the '536 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
46. An electrosurgical system as							
in claim 45, wherein		<u> </u>	<u> </u>			·	
the return electrode forms a							
portion of the shaft of the	69		4:55-5:16		l	i	
electrosurgical probe.		<u>. </u>					
47. An electrosurgical system as							
in claim 46 further including			·				
J	•	ļ · .	.]		· .		· .
an insulating member					·		
circumscribing the return	69	1	4:55-5:16			ĺ	
electrode,							·
the return electrode being		1					
sufficiently spaced from the						;	
electrode terminal to minimize		F: 6	T2: 4		Pic 3		·
direct contact between the return		Fig. 5	Fig. 4	:	Fig. 2	44	
electrode and the patient's			1				
tissue.							
55. The electrosurgical system							
of claim 45 wherein				·]		
the electrode terminal comprises							
a single active electrode							
disposed near the distal end of	68	5:11-27	5:17-31				
the shaft.		1					
56. The electrosurgical system				-			
of claim 45 wherein						•	
the target site is selected from			•				
the group consisting essentially					ì		
of the abdominal cavity,		ĺ		-			
thoracic cavity, knee, shoulder,	68	·	0.27.47		·	42	
hip, hand, foot, elbow, mouth,	. 08		9:37-47			42	
spine, ear, nose, throat,							
epidermis and dermis of the							
natient's body.		<u> </u>					
58. The electrosurgical system							
of claim 45 wherein							
the frequency of the voltage							
applied between the return						-	ļ.
electrode and the electrode	68				2:45-3:16	42	
terminal is in the range of about		į			į		
20 kHz and 20 Mhz.		ļ				}	
59. The electrosurgical system		T					
of claim 45 wherein					1		
the voltage applied between the							
electrode terminal and the return					1	ľ	
electrode is in the range from 10	68			. 8	2:45-3:16		
volts (RMS) to 1000 volts					ľ .		
(RMS).		1.	1			l .	

Exhibit B:
Examples of where each limitation of the dependent claims of the '536 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
46. An electrosurgical system as			!				
in claim 45, wherein							
the return electrode forms a				Fig. 5; 8:9-	-		
portion of the shaft of the				34	4:16-28	292	275
electrosurgical probe.				34]
47. An electrosurgical system as			,				
in claim 46 further including			-				1
an insulating member							
circumscribing the return	4:4-39			Fig. 5; 8:9-	4:36-43	292	275
electrode,				34		-	
the return electrode being			·	-		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
sufficiently spaced from the			·				
electrode terminal to minimize							
)]		2				,	
direct contact between the return					,		
electrode and the patient's	_	11			·		.
tissue.							
55. The electrosurgical system		·					
of claim 45 wherein			·	<u> </u>			· · ·
the electrode terminal comprises				Fig. 5; 8:9-		-	
a single active electrode	4:40-58	662	1168	71g. 3, 8.9-	4:16-35	292	275
disposed near the distal end of				34		·	
the shaft.				ļ. ·			
56. The electrosurgical system				1			
of claim 45 wherein	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	·		 			
the target site is selected from	·						
the group consisting essentially	•						
of the abdominal cavity,				٠.			
thoracic cavity, knee, shoulder,	2:16-34		1168	3:63-4:16	5:62-6:19	291	275
hip, hand, foot, elbow, mouth,				ľ			1
spine, ear, nose, throat,	-						l
epidermis and dermis of the							ļ
natient's body.							
58. The electrosurgical system	•						
of claim 45 wherein		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	·			ļ
the frequency of the voltage		1					
applied between the return							·
electrode and the electrode		[. ·	1168	1	2:62-65		1
terminal is in the range of about						·	1
20 kHz and 20 Mhz.						<u> </u>	
59. The electrosurgical system				i		1	
of claim 45 wherein						·	<u> </u>
the voltage applied between the						,	
electrode terminal and the return							
electrode is in the range from 10			1	1			
volts (RMS) to 1000 volts	ļ.						
(RMS).					İ		

Exhibit B:

Examples of where each limitation of the dependent claims of the '536 patent may be found in each reference.

43	44	45	46	47	. 48	49
						•
						• :
•		ľ	3:41-4:2	1:57-2:35	4:18-28	
,]				٠.
	٠.	1				
						1
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·						
		-	3:41-4:2	1:57-2:35	4:18-28	
:				-10.		•
			· - · ·			
			٠.			
			·			
		inherent	6:42	,	6:28	
				·		
						· .
2:8-18	3:48-51	5:7-19	3:41-4:2	1:57-2:35	3:65-4:17	3:27-44
		. :	•			
				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	:	
ŀ				ļ.		
j	·					
1:1-4	3:6-25	1	3:8-34	1:18-39		1:47-68
				1		•
	}	l ·		٠.		
			· · · · · ·			
					· -	
1				l .		
	3:36-41		6:5-30		\	
]				1		
	l				1	
]						
1						
		1	}	1		
1		1"				
	2:8-18	2:8-18 3:48-51 1:1-4 3:6-25	2:8-18 3:48-51 5:7-19 1:1-4 3:6-25	3:41-4:2 inherent 6:42 1:1-4 3:6-25 3:8-34	3:41-4:2 1:57-2:35 3:41-4:2 1:57-2:35 inherent 6:42 2:8-18 3:48-51 5:7-19 3:41-4:2 1:57-2:35 1:1-4 3:6-25 3:8-34 1:18-39	3:41-4:2 1:57-2:35 4:18-28 3:41-4:2 1:57-2:35 4:18-28 inherent 6:42 6:28 2:8-18 3:48-51 5:7-19 3:41-4:2 1:57-2:35 3:65-4:17 1:1-4 3:6-25 3:8-34 1:18-39

Exhibit B:
Examples of where each limitation of the dependent claims of the '536 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
46. An electrosurgical system as							
in claim 45, wherein	i						1
the return electrode forms a						T	
portion of the shaft of the	3:17-23	3:35-57	2:63-3:5	3:37-64		2:62-68	1.61-2:11
electrosurgical probe.	i i						
47. An electrosurgical system as							
in claim 46 further including	Į.					ì	
, i	li			<u> </u>			
an insulating member			3				
circumscribing the return	3:17-23	3:35-57	1:42-50	3:37-64		2:62-68	
electrode,	[·]						
the return electrode being			:				
sufficiently spaced from the	1						
electrode terminal to minimize		3:53		 .		,	.
direct contact between the return		J.JJ		<u> </u>			
electrode and the patient's							
tissue.							
55. The electrosurgical system							
of claim 45 wherein			• • :		·	1	
the electrode terminal comprises	· 1			1			
a single active electrode	1:40-51	3:35-57	1:42-50	3:37-64	670	•	1:61-2:11
disposed near the distal end of	1				0,0	ŀ	1111
the shaft.	[_ <u>:</u>					_	
56. The electrosurgical system	·						
of claim 45 wherein		·	<u>.</u>		,		
the target site is selected from						1.	
the group consisting essentially	[
of the abdominal cavity,							
thoracic cavity, knee, shoulder,	2:2-20	1:9-12	1:5-9	1:9-15	669	1:52-55	1:50-58
hip, hand, foot, elbow, mouth,							
spine, ear, nose, throat,				l -	.*	1	
epidermis and dermis of the	ŀ						l i
natient's hody. 58. The electrosurgical system						 	· · ·
of claim 45 wherein							
the frequency of the voltage	 			 -		 	1
applied between the return							
electrode and the electrode	<u> </u>				669		
terminal is in the range of about]			
20 kHz and 20 Mhz.							
59. The electrosurgical system	<u> </u>		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			†	
of claim 45 wherein							
the voltage applied between the						 	
electrode terminal and the return		•		1			
electrode is in the range from 10					672		
volts (RMS) to 1000 volts				· .			
(RMS).							
mraitoti	!		'			_1	J

Exhibit B:

Examples of where each limitation of the dependent claims of the '536 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
46. An electrosurgical system as							
in claim 45, wherein	1		·		· [
the return electrode forms a							
portion of the shaft of the	1	4:27-33	1	3:52-66		3:12-27	·
electrosurgical probe.		·	l	1	į		
47. An electrosurgical system as						· .	
in claim 46 further including	1			ľ	•		· ·
				-			ł
an insulating member	<u> </u>			 	<u> </u>		
circumscribing the return		ļ ·		3:52-66		3:12-27	
electrode.	,		i .				· .
the return electrode being					· · · · ·	 	
sufficiently spaced from the	1			. :	· ·		
electrode terminal to minimize							, •
direct contact between the return			· .			Fig. 3	· · · .
electrode and the patient's							
tissue.	ŀ		Ì				
55. The electrosurgical system					1		
of claim 45 wherein							
the electrode terminal comprises					<u> </u>		
a single active electrode	1		·	ļ.			
disposed near the distal end of	•			4:15-29	5:10-28	3:28-60	
the shaft.				1.		·	
56. The electrosurgical system							<u> </u>
of claim 45 wherein							
the target site is selected from							
the group consisting essentially	<u> </u>				ļ.		
of the abdominal cavity,	ĺ: .						· ·
thoracic cavity, knee, shoulder,	4:20-5:5	3:30-49	1.6.10			20100	15.60.65
hip, hand, foot, elbow, mouth,	4:20-3:3	3:30-49	1:5-12	}		3:21-32	15:62-16:7
spine, ear, nose, throat,	1			1	1		
epidermis and dermis of the			٠		l	Ì	
natient's body.							
58. The electrosurgical system		•					
of claim 45 wherein			•				ļ
the frequency of the voltage							
applied between the return			٠.	.			
electrode and the electrode	,				4:28-48] :	
terminal is in the range of about							
20 kHz and 20 Mhz.				1			
59. The electrosurgical system				I	1		T
of claim 45 wherein					1		
the voltage applied between the							
electrode terminal and the return				1 .	1.		
electrode is in the range from 10					4:28-48	1	3:21-32
volts (RMS) to 1000 volts			,		1		
(RMS).					· .	1	

Exhibit B:
Examples of where each limitation of the dependent claims of the '536 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
46. An electrosurgical system as							
in claim 45, wherein							
the return electrode forms a							
portion of the shaft of the				4:37-52	4:33-43		2:37-46
electrosurgical probe.							·
47. An electrosurgical system as							
in claim 46 further including							
an insulating member							
circumscribing the return				4:37-52	4:33-43	ļ	2:58-66
electrode,							
the return electrode being	•			:		· ·	
sufficiently spaced from the		ŕ					
electrode terminal to minimize							
direct contact between the return				ļ.		·	
electrode and the patient's				· ·			
tissue.							·
55. The electrosurgical system	• .				ļ	!	
of claim 45 wherein		·		·			ļ
the electrode terminal comprises							
a single active electrode	5:44-63	5:20-36	1:63-2:17	4:37-52	4:33-43	3:13-16	2:37-46
disposed near the distal end of							
the shaft.							ļ
56. The electrosurgical system	l ·	ļ.			•	1	
of claim 45 wherein				· · ·	 		<u> </u>
the target site is selected from	İ						
the group consisting essentially			1	1			ļ
of the abdominal cavity,	1	1	1	ļ ·			
thoracic cavity, knee, shoulder,	· ·			1:10-15			
hip, hand, foot, elbow, mouth,],						,
spine, ear, nose, throat,		!	1			ł	
epidermis and dermis of the	·	:					
natient's hody. 58. The electrosurgical system	 						
of claim 45 wherein							
the frequency of the voltage			:				
applied between the return							
electrode and the electrode	1	6:25-40	ľ				
terminal is in the range of about			{				
20 kHz and 20 Mhz.							
59. The electrosurgical system			T	T			
of claim 45 wherein							
the voltage applied between the					T		
electrode terminal and the return							
electrode is in the range from 10		1					
volts (RMS) to 1000 volts					1		
(RMS).				1	1	1 .	

Exhibit B:
Examples of where each limitation of the dependent claims of the '536 patent may be found in each reference.

71	72	73
		·
		5:36-58
		3.2000
5:36-58		
	2.20.24	٠.
	2:29-30	• •
	.	
•	. 1	
3-43-53	2-36-41	6:8-22
3.43-33	2.50 41	0.0-22
<u>.</u>		
· · · · · ·		
	[*
i I		
	2:63-68	3:26-34
	l	
	ļ	
`		
·		
 		-
1		
1		[!
		İ
	 	
1		6:23-33
1		
	3:43-53	5:36-58 2:29-36 3:43-53 2:36-41

Exhibit C:
Examples of where each limitation of the dependent claims of the '882 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	1	2	3	4	5	6
1. A method for applying energy to a target						
site on a patient body structure comprising.			1			
providing an electrode terminal and	1:15-27	207	3:48-4:14	1:5-2:2	58-60	3:3-7
a return electrode electrically coupled to a		222	0.40.4.14	1622	59.60	2.2.7
high frequency voltage source;	1:15-27	. 207	3:48-4:14	1:5-2:2	58-60	3:3-7
positioning the active electrode in close						
proximity to the target site in the presence of	ł			1.20.44		
an electrically conducting terminal [sic]; and		211	9:9-25	1:38-44		
an close formy conducting terms (e.e.),						
applying a high frequency voltage between						
the electrode terminal and the return						
electrode, the high frequency voltage being						
sufficient to vaporize the fluid in a thin layer			inherent		58,61	·
over at least a portion of the electrode			innerent	-	38,01	
terminal and to induce the discharge of						
energy to the target site in contact with the	·		1.			
vanor laver.						
13. The method of claim 1 wherein						
at least a portion of the energy induced is in			·			
the form of photons having a wavelength in						Ì
the ultraviolet spectrum.		ļ				
17. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the high frequency voltage is at least 200	·	211			58	
volts peak to peak.	,	211			38	
18. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the high frequency voltage is in the range					l .	1 .
from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.		211			58	
			<u> </u>	·		
21. The method of claim 1 wherein	<u> </u>		.		<u> </u>	
the distance between the most proximal					•	1
portion of the electrode terminal and the	1					1
most distal portion of the return electrode is	1	1				3:22-40
in the range from 0.5 to 10 mm.	j					
	·					ļ
23. The method of claim 1 wherein		ļ		· · · -		ļ
the liquid phase of the electrically						
conducting fluid has a conductivity greater	1	1	5:3-5	Ì	· ·	•
than 2 mS/cm.	<u> </u>	<u> </u>			ļ	
24. The method of claim 1 wherein				<u> </u>		ļ · · ·
the liquid phase of the electrically		· ·	1 _ :			
conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline.			5:3-5			ľ
29. The method of claim 28 wherein the	 		 	 	 · 	<u> </u>
applying step comprises:			٠,		1 .:	
vaporizing the electrically conducting fluid	1	 		† .		· -
in a thin layer over at least a portion of the	1.		inherent	Ì	58,61	
electrode terminal; and		1		1		ł ·

claim text \ reference	. 1	2	3	4	5	6
inducing the discharge of photons to the						
target site in contact with the vapor layer.				·		
						,
47. The method of claims 23 or 48[1]			}			·
wherein					·	<u> </u>
the electrode terminal has a contact surface					· · ·	,
area in the range of about 0.25 mm ² to			2:36-3:25		,	
50 mm ² .		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				· ·
48. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein						
	:	,				
the high frequency voltage is at least 200		211]		58	
volts peak to peak.					ļ <u>.</u>	
49. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein						
						
the high frequency voltage is in the range		211				
from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.		211			58	
50. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		·
50. The method of claums 20 and 20 wherem						
the electrode terminal is positioned between					ļ -	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
0.02 to 2.0 mm from the target site.			ŀ	,		
	•		.			:
54. The method of claims 23 or 48[2]						
further comprising						
evacuating fluid generated at the target site				٠,		
with a suction lumen having a distal end	,		8:10-9:8	3:10-28		
adjacent the electrode terminal.				·		ļ
[1] The Certificate of Correction dated May						
2, 2000, refers to claim numbers 23 or 48;	:					
no certificate of correction has been						
requested, let alone issued, to correct this or						
any other claim to refer to claims 1 and 28,						!
respectively, as ArthroCare suggests and	٠ ,			*		
assumes. [2] The Certificate of Correction dated May	•	<u> </u>				
2, 2000, refers to claim numbers 23 or 48;						
no certificate of correction has been		}			1	1
requested, let alone issued, to correct this or	:		1			
any other claim to refer to claims 1 and 28.						
respectively, as ArthroCare suggests and].	
assumes.		1				
MOSTILICS.			Ь	<u> </u>		:

Exhibit C:
Examples of where each limitation of the dependent claims of the '882 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. A method for applying energy to a target						
site on a patient body structure comprising:						
Site on a patient body substance compressing.						
providing an electrode terminal and	2:44-66	. 1	2:33-52	4:18-28	2	528
a return electrode electrically coupled to a	2:44-66	1	2:33-52	4:18-28	2	528
high frequency voltage source;						:
positioning the active electrode in close		i				·
proximity to the target site in the presence of		5	2:40-63			528
an electrically conducting terminal [sic]; and						•
applying a high frequency voltage between						
the electrode terminal and the return						
electrode, the high frequency voltage being					٠	
sufficient to vaporize the fluid in a thin layer	·	1,6		6:54-7:5		
over at least a portion of the electrode		,	}			
terminal and to induce the discharge of						
energy to the target site in contact with the	j		1			
vanor laver.				ļ		
13. The method of claim 1 wherein				·		
at least a portion of the energy induced is in						
the form of photons having a wavelength in				5:58-66		
the ultraviolet spectrum.						
17. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the high frequency voltage is at least 200			1:34-53	1	-	
volts peak to peak.			1.54-55			
18. The method of claim 1 wherein	<u> </u>					
the high frequency voltage is in the range			l .		·	
from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.			1:34-53			
	<u> </u>					
21. The method of claim 1 wherein	•					
the distance between the most proximal		}		1		
portion of the electrode terminal and the				·		
most distal portion of the return electrode is	3:17-32		1]	2:1-14	
in the range from 0.5 to 10 mm.	·	Į		1.		
23. The method of claim 1 wherein						· · · ·
the liquid phase of the electrically	l'				ļ. ·	
conducting fluid has a conductivity greater	1	inherent			1	529
than 2 mS/cm.			<u></u>			
24. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the liquid phase of the electrically						
conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline.		inherent				529
	<u> </u>			ļ		<u> </u>
29. The method of claim 28 wherein the	1					
applying step comprises:	<u> </u>	1	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	ļ
vaporizing the electrically conducting fluid			4	· .		*
in a thin layer over at least a portion of the	.]	1,6		6:54-7:5		
electrode terminal; and	<u></u>	<u> </u>	<u></u>	<u> </u>	L	<u> </u>

claim text \ reference	7	8	9	10	- 11	12
inducing the discharge of photons to the						
target site in contact with the vapor layer.		Ì		5:58-66		
	<u></u>	·			·	
47. The method of claims 23 or 48[1]						
wherein	<u> </u>					·.
the electrode terminal has a contact surface						
area in the range of about 0.25 mm ² to					3	
50 mm² .						· · · ·
48. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein		-				
	· · ·					
the high frequency voltage is at least 200			1:34-53		·	
volts peak to peak.	 	<u> </u>	1.54 55			
49. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein				<u> </u>	;	
	<u> </u>			<u> </u>	<u> </u>	-
the high frequency voltage is in the range						
from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.	٠.		1:34-53			
		 			 	
50. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein				}]
the electrode terminal is positioned between			·		<u> </u>	· ·
0.02 to 2.0 mm from the target site.					1.	
0.02 to 2.0 filli fioni the target site.			1			ļ
54. The method of claims 23 or 48[2]		 	 	<u> </u>		
further comprising			ļ. ·			
evacuating fluid generated at the target site			7		· .	
with a suction lumen having a distal end		· .	2:40-63		·	
adjacent the electrode terminal.					·	
[1] The Certificate of Correction dated May			-	·	ļ	
2, 2000, refers to claim numbers 23 or 48;				1		
no certificate of correction has been				1		
requested, let alone issued, to correct this or	i					1
any other claim to refer to claims 1 and 28,	·					
respectively, as ArthroCare suggests and						
assumes.		 	ļ <u></u>	<u> </u>		
[2] The Certificate of Correction dated May	1		· .			
2, 2000, refers to claim numbers 23 or 48;	٠,					
no certificate of correction has been						
requested, let alone issued, to correct this or	1			1		
any other claim to refer to claims 1 and 28.		1				1.
respectively, as ArthroCare suggests and			}	1		
llassumes.		1				

Exhibit C:
Examples of where each limitation of the dependent claims of the '882 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	13	14	15	16	. 17	18
1. A method for applying energy to a target						
site on a patient body structure comprising:						1
site off a patient body structure comprising.						
providing an electrode terminal and	4:15; 7:38-			040 : :	() 22	
providing an electrode terminar and	50	·	1:5-17	845-46	6:1-30	1:12-37
a return electrode electrically coupled to a	4:15; 7:38-					
high frequency voltage source;	50		1:5-17	845-46	6:1-30	1:12-37
positioning the active electrode in close						
proximity to the target site in the presence of					,	
an electrically conducting terminal [sic]; and			5:26-30	848	}	3:67-4:3
i	·					
applying a high frequency voltage between		-		 		
the electrode terminal and the return	:		·			
electrode, the high frequency voltage being	}					
		,				
sufficient to vaporize the fluid in a thin layer	4:47		1:33-40			inherent
over at least a portion of the electrode						
terminal and to induce the discharge of						
energy to the target site in contact with the	1					
vanor laver	 					
13. The method of claim 1 wherein	!					
at least a portion of the energy induced is in	1		3:31-33	845	}	
the form of photons having a wavelength in			2.31-23	043		
the ultraviolet spectrum.					· · · · · ·	
17. The method of claim 1 wherein	!	7:26-				
the high frequency voltage is at least 200						8:30-39
volts peak to peak.		42;Fig. 6				
18. The method of claim 1 wherein				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
the high frequency voltage is in the range		7:26-			}	į į
from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.		42;Fig.6			İ	
						
21. The method of claim 1 wherein	·		<u> </u>		<u> </u>	
the distance between the most proximal						
portion of the electrode terminal and the	1.	• • •		-	l	
most distal portion of the return electrode is	1	· .	·			1
in the range from 0.5 to 10 mm.					ł	
					<u> </u>	
23. The method of claim 1 wherein	 	ļ		<u> </u>	 	
the liquid phase of the electrically]				
conducting fluid has a conductivity greater					1	
than 2 mS/cm.	 		 		 	
24. The method of claim 1 wherein	<u> </u>	ļ		<u> </u>	 -	
the liquid phase of the electrically						
conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline.						
	ļ				ļ ·	
29. The method of claim 28 wherein the	1		1	ļ. ·		
applying step comprises:	 	ļ	ļ		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
vaporizing the electrically conducting fluid	1					:_ L
in a thin layer over at least a portion of the	4:47		1:33-40			inherent
electrode terminal; and	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	l	1	<u> </u>

claim text \ reference	13	14	15	16	17	18
inducing the discharge of photons to the						
target site in contact with the vapor layer.			3:31-33	845		
47. The method of claims 23 or 48[1]						
wherein						
the electrode terminal has a contact surface	11:62-	İ			ļ .	
area in the range of about 0.25 mm ² to	12:34		•			
50 mm².	12.54] .				
48. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein						
	·	ļ				
the high frequency voltage is at least 200		7:26-42;		· ·		8:30-39
volts peak to peak.		Fig. 6				0.50-57
49. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein		·				
the high frequency voltage is in the range	, ,	7:26-42;				
from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.	٠.	Fig. 6				
	·		· · · ·			
50. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein	٠.			'		
			·			<u> </u>
the electrode terminal is positioned between	•	{				,
0.02 to 2.0 mm from the target site.						
54. The method of claims 23 or 48[2]			· · · · · ·			
further comprising						
evacuating fluid generated at the target site						,
with a suction lumen having a distal end					·	
adjacent the electrode terminal.						
[1] The Certificate of Correction dated May						
2, 2000, refers to claim numbers 23 or 48;	•				1	
no certificate of correction has been		ŀ				
requested, let alone issued, to correct this or		1		ļ		
any other claim to refer to claims 1 and 28,					İ	
respectively, as ArthroCare suggests and]	[
assumes.	•			 		ļ
[2] The Certificate of Correction dated May						
2, 2000, refers to claim numbers 23 or 48;						
no certificate of correction has been]			1
requested, let alone issued, to correct this or	*				· ·	
any other claim to refer to claims 1 and 28,						
respectively, as ArthroCare suggests and						
lassumes.		I	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	ــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	

Exhibit C:

Examples of where each limitation of the dependent claims of the '882 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	19	20	21	22	23	-24
1. A method for applying energy to a target						
site on a patient body structure comprising:		٠	·			
Site on a patient cody of a contract of					· .	
providing an electrode terminal and	2.22.46	2.25.50	333	2:21-58	2:42-68	1425
	2:33-46	2:35-58	333	2.21-36	2.42-00	1423
a return electrode electrically coupled to a	2.22.46	2:35-58	333	2:21-58	2:42-68	1425
high frequency voltage source;	2:33-46	2:33-36	333	2.21-36	2.42-00	1425
positioning the active electrode in close						
proximity to the target site in the presence of	1:24.20	2:25 59	334	2:21-58	2:42-68;	1425
an electrically conducting terminal [sic]; and	1:34-38	2:35-58	334	2.21-36	3:66	1423
		•				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
applying a high frequency voltage between						
the electrode terminal and the return	*	i	1			
electrode, the high frequency voltage being		•	1. 1	l		
sufficient to vaporize the fluid in a thin layer				· .	, ,	
over at least a portion of the electrode			<u> </u> -			
terminal and to induce the discharge of				_		
energy to the target site in contact with the		[
vanor laver	•					
13. The method of claim 1 wherein						
at least a portion of the energy induced is in						
the form of photons having a wavelength in		Ì	1			··.
the ultraviolet spectrum.						
17. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the high frequency voltage is at least 200					3:30-38	
volts peak to peak.					3.30-36	
18. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the high frequency voltage is in the range		:				
from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.		1	1		3:30-38	
		ļ				
21. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the distance between the most proximal						
portion of the electrode terminal and the		ł		·		
most distal portion of the return electrode is	·					
in the range from 0.5 to 10 mm.	·				. •	
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>			
23. The method of claim 1 wherein						<u>. </u>
the liquid phase of the electrically						
conducting fluid has a conductivity greater		1	334	2:47-51	3:65-68	1426
than 2 mS/cm.			<u> </u>	·		ļ
24. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the liquid phase of the electrically			1	2:47-		
conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline.			334	51;Fig. 1	3:65-68	1426
29. The method of claim 28 wherein the		 		<u> </u>		<u> </u>
applying step comprises:	1				ļ. · · · .] .
vaporizing the electrically conducting fluid	1.	†·	 			
in a thin layer over at least a portion of the						
electrode terminal; and	1	•	1	1	l ·	

claim text \ reference	19	20	21	22	23	24
inducing the discharge of photons to the						
target site in contact with the vapor layer.	:	*.				
				·		
47. The method of claims 23 or 48[1]			1 .	.]		
wherein		<u> </u>	·	<u> </u>		
the electrode terminal has a contact surface						
area in the range of about 0.25 mm ² to			333	5:31-33		1425
50 mm ² .						
48. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein						
	· .	<u> </u>		<u> </u>		
the high frequency voltage is at least 200				1	3:30-38	
volts peak to peak.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	ļ	_	ļ		
49. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein						
the high frequency voltage is in the range		<u> </u>	 	 		
	:		1)	j	
from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.	• •		-1			
50. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein			 . 	<u> </u>		
50. The mediod of classis 20 and 26 wherein				}	ŀ	
the electrode terminal is positioned between			1			
0.02 to 2.0 mm from the target site.			į.	1		
						•
54. The method of claims 23 or 48[2]			- 			
further comprising						
evacuating fluid generated at the target site						
with a suction lumen having a distal end					İ	٠.
adjacent the electrode terminal.						
[1] The Certificate of Correction dated May		ľ			ļ	
2, 2000, refers to claim numbers 23 or 48;					İ	
no certificate of correction has been	•	į				
requested, let alone issued, to correct this or	•			1		
any other claim to refer to claims 1 and 28,	•					
respectively, as ArthroCare suggests and		 				•
assumes. [2] The Certificate of Correction dated May		 		 	i	
2, 2000, refers to claim numbers 23 or 48;		 			İ	
no certificate of correction has been		[-	
requested, let alone issued, to correct this or						
any other claim to refer to claims 1 and 28.		}				
respectively, as ArthroCare suggests and		ļ.			ļ	
assumes.						

Exhibit C:
Examples of where each limitation of the dependent claims of the '882 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	25	26	27	28	29	30
1. A method for applying energy to a target						
site on a patient body structure comprising:						
i a a a la sera da Asamaira la and	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	ļ		-	<u>. • •</u>	
providing an electrode terminal and	99	1383	2:38-66	2:23-33	67-68	4:32-5:10
a return electrode electrically coupled to a	99	1383	2:38-66	2:23-33	67-68	4:32-5:10
high frequency voltage source;					•	ļ
positioning the active electrode in close		1				
proximity to the target site in the presence of	100	1383	1:18; 3:48-	5:28-31	68	4:48-58
an electrically conducting terminal (sic); and	100	1303	53	0.20		
applying a high frequency voltage between	 				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
					•	
the electrode terminal and the return						
electrode, the high frequency voltage being		,				
sufficient to vaporize the fluid in a thin layer		1382-83	inherent	.]		inherent
over at least a portion of the electrode		1 :				
terminal and to induce the discharge of		'				1 1
energy to the target site in contact with the			1	÷ .		
vapor laver.		 		<u> </u>		·
13. The method of claim 1 wherein					- :	1.
at least a portion of the energy induced is in		1202		,	68	5:11-27
the form of photons having a wavelength in	•	1382				3.11-27
the ultraviolet spectrum.		 	 	-		-
17. The method of claim 1 wherein				` .		
the high frequency voltage is at least 200		1383			. 68	
volts peak to peak.		· 				
18. The method of claim I wherein			ļ		· · · · · ·	
the high frequency voltage is in the range	•	1202			68	1 : 1
from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.		1383			US	
21. The method of claim 1 wherein						-,
the distance between the most proximal					٠.,	
portion of the electrode terminal and the						
most distal portion of the return electrode is		1383				
in the range from 0.5 to 10 mm.	ı					
			ļ. <u> </u>			<u> </u>
23. The method of claim 1 wherein			ļ	· · · · · · ·	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
the liquid phase of the electrically	i _	1				
conducting fluid has a conductivity greater	100	1383		1:57-2:6	68	
than 2 mS/cm.		<u> </u>				ļ ·
24. The method of claim 1 wherein	·			<u> </u>		
the liquid phase of the electrically						7225
conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline.	100	1383		1:57-2:6	68	7:3-8:5
29. The method of claim 28 wherein the		1.	1	1. 1. 1.		
applying step comprises:			.1		·	
vaporizing the electrically conducting fluid					, .	
in a thin layer over at least a portion of the		1382-83	inherent			inherent
n · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		1 .	1	1		<u> </u>
electrode terminal; and		<u> </u>	1.,	L	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Exhibit C:

Examples of where each limitation of the dependent claims of the '882 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	25	26	27	28	29	30
inducing the discharge of photons to the						
target site in contact with the vapor layer.		1382			68	5:11-27
47. The method of claims 23 or 48[1]						
wherein		·			<u> </u>	
the electrode terminal has a contact surface						
area in the range of about 0.25 mm ² to		1383			68	
50 mm ² .		· .				
48. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein						
the high frequency voltage is at least 200		1383			68	
volts peak to peak.		<u>:</u>	<u> </u>		- 	
49. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein						
the high frequency voltage is in the range		j .	· ·			
from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.		1383			68	
50. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein						
the electrode terminal is positioned between	•	 		<u> </u>		
0.02 to 2.0 mm from the target site.		1383-84			68	
54. The method of claims 23 or 48[2]						
further comprising						
evacuating fluid generated at the target site						
with a suction lumen having a distal end						
adjacent the electrode terminal.		<u> </u>				
[1] The Certificate of Correction dated May						
2, 2000, refers to claim numbers 23 or 48;				1		
no certificate of correction has been						
requested, let alone issued, to correct this or						
any other claim to refer to claims 1 and 28,			٠			
respectively, as ArthroCare suggests and						
assumes.		ļ	<u> </u>	 	+	
[2] The Certificate of Correction dated May					1	
2, 2000, refers to claim numbers 23 or 48;			1			
no certificate of correction has been						
requested, let alone issued, to correct this or						·
any other claim to refer to claims 1 and 28.						
respectively, as ArthroCare suggests and						
assumes.		.l	L			l:

Exhibit C:

Examples of where each limitation of the dependent claims of the '882 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	31	32	33	34	35	36
1. A method for applying energy to a target						
site on a patient body structure comprising:						į į
Site on a parison over, sine and a parison of the site						
providing an electrode terminal and	2:45-58		2:45-69	42	248	4:4-39
	2:45-56	•	2.43-09	72	240	4.4-55
a return electrode electrically coupled to a	2.45.59	•	2:45-69	42	248	4:4-39
high frequency voltage source;	2:45-58		2.43-09	42	240	4.4-37
positioning the active electrode in close						
proximity to the target site in the presence of	3:31; 7:65		2:45-69	43	248	7:30-32
an electrically conducting terminal [sic]; and	3.31, 7.03		2.43-07	"	2.0	7.50 32
			<u> </u>		·	
applying a high frequency voltage between		:				
the electrode terminal and the return	[· ·					
electrode, the high frequency voltage being		. •				
sufficient to vaporize the fluid in a thin layer			·			
over at least a portion of the electrode			}	125 1 1]
terminal and to induce the discharge of	·				İ	İ
energy to the target site in contact with the				1	}	
vanor laver						<u> </u>
13. The method of claim 1 wherein						
at least a portion of the energy induced is in	·			İ		
the form of photons having a wavelength in	İ					
the ultraviolet spectrum.			<u> </u>	ļ. <u>.</u>		ļ
17. The method of claim 1 wherein			·	<u> </u>	ļ	
the high frequency voltage is at least 200		8				ľ
volts peak to peak.	<u></u>		ļ	ļ	ļ.,	
18. The method of claim 1 wherein	<u> </u>				· ·	<u> </u>
the high frequency voltage is in the range			į :		1	
from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.	1	8		1	•	i
	<u> </u>			 	 	ļ ———
21. The method of claim 1 wherein	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		· 	ļ	-	
the distance between the most proximal		ľ	1			
portion of the electrode terminal and the	2.45.67	<i>:</i>	· ·			6:34-37
most distal portion of the return electrode is	2:45-67			1.	ì	0.54-57
in the range from 0.5 to 10 mm.	j .			1	ŀ	•
23. The method of claim 1 wherein			 	 	 	
the liquid phase of the electrically		+	 	 		1
conducting fluid has a conductivity greater	7:3-8:5		5:4-30	}	248	7:26-52
than 2 mS/cm.	1.5-0.5		330]	
24. The method of claim 1 wherein	 	 	 	T	† .	
the liquid phase of the electrically	 	 	 . - ·			
conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline.] .		1		248	7:26-52
conductive full comprises isotome same.		:				
29. The method of claim 28 wherein the			 	 		
applying step comprises:						
vaporizing the electrically conducting fluid	 		-		T	
in a thin layer over at least a portion of the	1					
electrode terminal; and	1			1.		
electrode terminal, and	L	L	<u></u>	J.:		

claim text \ reference	31	32	33	34	35	36
inducing the discharge of photons to the						
target site in contact with the vapor layer.			ŀ	,	ł	
		<u> </u>	<u></u>		<u> </u>	
47. The method of claims 23 or 48[1]] .		
wherein					<u> </u>	
the electrode terminal has a contact surface		İ		. ·		
area in the range of about 0.25 mm ² to	6:14-37				1	5:5-20
50 mm ²		L		1		
48. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein						
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
the high frequency voltage is at least 200		8				
volts peak to peak.				<u></u>	<u> </u>	
49. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein						
				<u> </u>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
the high frequency voltage is in the range	· ·	·				
from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.		8			-	
	<u> </u>	· · · · · ·	ļ	ļ		<u></u>
50. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein						
			<u> </u>	<u> </u>	 	
the electrode terminal is positioned between		1 .		ŀ		
0.02 to 2.0 mm from the target site.						
54. The method of claims 23 or 48[2]		ļ — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —			 	
further comprising						
evacuating fluid generated at the target site		 		 		
with a suction lumen having a distal end	2:45-3:10			ľ		
adjacent the electrode terminal.	2.13 3.10					
[1] The Certificate of Correction dated May				<u> </u>	ļ.· ···	
2, 2000, refers to claim numbers 23 or 48;		•				
no certificate of correction has been		1		<u> </u>		
requested, let alone issued, to correct this or	· .].
any other claim to refer to claims 1 and 28.		ŀ				
respectively, as ArthroCare suggests and						
assumes				<u> </u>		
[2] The Certificate of Correction dated May		1				
2, 2000, refers to claim numbers 23 or 48;		1				
no certificate of correction has been] .	· ·		,		
requested, let alone issued, to correct this or						
any other claim to refer to claims I and 28,			1.			
respectively, as ArthroCare suggests and				.		
assumes.		<u> </u>		<u> </u>		<u> </u>

Exhibit C:

Examples of where each limitation of the dependent claims of the '882 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	37	38	39	40	41	42
I. A method for applying energy to a target						
site on a patient body structure comprising:			į,	ĺ		
one on a passon coef to come or a pro-			· .			
providing an electrode terminal and	662-63	1168	5:1-47	2:62-65	291	275
	002-03	1108	5.1-47	2.02-03	271	273
a return electrode electrically coupled to a	662-63	1168	5:1-47	2:62-65	291	275
high frequency voltage source;	002-03	1100	3.1 47	2.02 03		
positioning the active electrode in close						• •
proximity to the target site in the presence of	663	1168		2:37-42	291	275
an electrically conducting terminal [sic]; and		1100			777	
	L					
applying a high frequency voltage between	·	<u>'</u>				
the electrode terminal and the return					j	
electrode, the high frequency voltage being			İ			
sufficient to vaporize the fluid in a thin layer		1170]			
over at least a portion of the electrode		1	}		·	
terminal and to induce the discharge of			l ·			
energy to the target site in contact with the	·		ļ ·			-
vapor laver.		```			<u> </u>	
13. The method of claim 1 wherein		<u> </u>				
at least a portion of the energy induced is in						
the form of photons having a wavelength in	·		1:26-37			
the ultraviolet spectrum.						
17. The method of claim 1 wherein		<u></u>				
the high frequency voltage is at least 200						
volts peak to peak.		ļ		·		
18. The method of claim 1 wherein	<u> </u>	ļ			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
the high frequency voltage is in the range	<u>.</u>					,
from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.	ĺ					
		ļ	 			
21. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the distance between the most proximal		1				
portion of the electrode terminal and the	İ	1	ĺ			
most distal portion of the return electrode is		1				
in the range from 0.5 to 10 mm.	:			•	٠.	
22. The method of alain 1 wherein	 	 	 			. , .
23. The method of claim 1 wherein the liquid phase of the electrically	 	+	 			
	662	1168		5:62-6:19	291	275
conducting fluid has a conductivity greater	002	1100	1	3.02-0.15		2.5
than 2 mS/cm.		 				
24. The method of claim 1 wherein	 		+			
the liquid phase of the electrically conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline.	662	1168			291	275
conductive full comprises isotomic saline.	1 002	1100		·		
29. The method of claim 28 wherein the	 	 	 			
•	.]				' '	i .:
applying step comprises: vaporizing the electrically conducting fluid	 	+	+		 	
in a thin layer over at least a portion of the	1	1170		ļ · · · ·		
electrode terminal; and		1170				
letectrode terminal, and		 			L	

claim text \ reference	37	38	39	40	41	42
inducing the discharge of photons to the						
target site in contact with the vapor layer.		•	1:26-37			
47. The method of claims 23 or 48[1]						
wherein						
the electrode terminal has a contact surface	•					
area in the range of about 0.25 mm ² to		1168	·	5:59-61	,	
50 mm ² .			• •			·
48. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein		-				
the high frequency voltage is at least 200				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
volts peak to peak.			·			
49. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein		,		•		
the high frequency voltage is in the range						
from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.						
50. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein						
the electrode terminal is positioned between	٠.					-
0.02 to 2.0 mm from the target site.		-				
54. The method of claims 23 or 48[2]						
further comprising		<u> </u>			<u>_</u> .	
evacuating fluid generated at the target site						
with a suction lumen having a distal end				5:43-53		
adjacent the electrode terminal.	<u> </u>					
[1] The Certificate of Correction dated May		·		ļ. · · · :		·. •
2, 2000, refers to claim numbers 23 or 48;						
no certificate of correction has been						
requested, let alone issued, to correct this or	•				l .	
any other claim to refer to claims 1 and 28,						
respectively, as ArthroCare suggests and						i .
assumes. [2] The Certificate of Correction dated May	 ·		· · ·			
2, 2000, refers to claim numbers 23 or 48;	• '					
no certificate of correction has been	-					,
requested, let alone issued, to correct this or						ĺ
any other claim to refer to claims 1 and 28.		1				
respectively, as ArthroCare suggests and						
assumes.		<u></u> .	l	<u>l'</u>	<u>L </u>	<u> </u>

Exhibit C:

Examples of where each limitation of the dependent claims of the '882 patent may be found in each reference.

1. A method for applying energy to a target site on a patient body structure comprising: providing an electrode terminal and 2.8-4:10 2.26-51 2.21-5:6 2:31-53 1:34 2:28 a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source; positioning the active electrode in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting terminal [sic]; and applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to vaporize the fluid in a thin layer over at least a portion of the electrode terminal and to induce the discharge of energy to the target site in contact with the vanor layer. 13. The method of claim 1 wherein at least a portion of the energy induced is in the form of photons having a wavelength in the ultraviolet spectrum. 17. The method of claim 1 wherein the high frequency voltage is at least 200 volts peak to peak. 21. The method of claim 1 wherein the distance between the most proximal portion of the electrode terminal and the most distal portion of the electrode terminal and the most distal portion of the electrode is in the range from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak. 21. The method of claim 1 wherein the distance between the most proximal portion of the electrode terminal and the most distal portion of the return electrode is in the range from 0.5 to 10 mm. 23. The method of claim 1 wherein the liquid phase of the electrically conducting fluid has a conductivity greater than 2 mS/cm. 24. The method of claim 1 wherein the liquid phase of the electrically conducting fluid comprises is totonic saline. 29. The method of claim 28 wherein the applying step comprises: 29. The method of claim 28 wherein the applying step comprises: 29. The method of claim 28 wherein the applying step comprises: 29. The method of claim 28 wherein the applying step comprises: 29. The method of claim 28 wherein the applying step comprises: 29. The method of claim 28 wherein the applying step compri	claim text \ reference	43	44	45	46	. 47	48
providing an electrode terminal and 2:8-4:10 2:26-51 4:21-5:6 2:31-53 1:34 2:28 a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source; positioning the active electrode in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting terminal [sic]; and applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode the high frequency voltage being sufficient to vaporize the fluid in a thin layer over at least a portion of the electrode terminal and to induce the discharge of energy to the target site in contact with the vanour layer. 13. The method of claim 1 wherein at least a portion of the energy induced is in the form of photons having a wavelength in the ultraviolet spectrum. 17. The method of claim 1 wherein the high frequency voltage is at least 200 volts peak to peak. 21. The method of claim 1 wherein the distance between the most proximal portion of the electrode is in the range from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak. 22. The method of claim 1 wherein the distance between the most proximal portion of the electrode is in the range from 0.5 to 10 mm. 23. The method of claim 1 wherein the liquid phase of the electrically conducting fluid has a conductivity greater than 2 mS/cm. 24. The method of claim 1 wherein the liquid phase of the electrically conducting fluid has a conductivity greater fluid phase of the electrically conducting fluid phase of the electrically conducting fluid phase of the electrically conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline. 29. The method of claim 1 wherein the liquid phase of the electrically conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline. 29. The method of claim 28 wherein the epplying step comprises: vaporizing the electrically conducting fluid in a thin layer over at least a portion of the		i					
providing an electrode terminal and 2:8-4:10 2:26-51 4:21-5:6 2:31-53 1:34 2:28 a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source; positioning the active electrode in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting freminal [sic], and applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to vaporize the fluid in a thin layer over at least a portion of the electrode terminal and to induce the discharge of energy to the target site in contact with the vanor layer. 13. The method of claim 1 wherein at least a portion of the energy induced is in the form of photons having a wavelength in the ultraviolet spectrum. 17. The method of claim 1 wherein the high frequency voltage is at least 200 volts peak to peak. 21. The method of claim 1 wherein the distance between the most proximal portion of the electrode terminal and the most distal portion of the return electrode is in the range from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak. 23. The method of claim 1 wherein the liquid phase of the electrically conducting fluid has a conductivity greater than 2 mS/cm. 24. The method of claim 1 wherein the liquid phase of the electrically conducting fluid has a conductivity greater than 2 mS/cm. 29. The method of claim 1 wherein the liquid phase of the electrically conducting fluid has a conductivity greater than 2 mS/cm. 29. The method of claim 1 wherein the liquid phase of the electrically conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline. 29. The method of claim 28 wherein the applying step comprises: Vaporizing the electrically conducting fluid in a thin layer over at least a portion of the				,			
a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source; positioning the active electrode in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting terminal [sie]; and applying a high frequency voltage being sufficient to vaporize the fluid in a thin layer over at least a portion of the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to vaporize the fluid in a thin layer over at least a portion of the electrode terminal and to induce the discharge of energy to the target site in contact with the vanor layer. 13. The method of claim 1 wherein at least a portion of the energy induced is in the form of photons having a wavelength in the ultraviolet spectrum. 17. The method of claim 1 wherein the high frequency voltage is at least 200 volts peak to peak. 21. The method of claim 1 wherein the high frequency voltage is in the range from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak. 21. The method of claim 1 wherein the distance between the most proximal portion of the electrically conducting fluid has a conductivity greater than 2 mS/cm. 24. The method of claim 1 wherein the liquid phase of the electrically conducting fluid method of claim 1 wherein the liquid phase of the electrically conducting fluid in a thin layer over at least a portion of the electrically conducting fluid in a thin layer over at least a portion of the electrically conducting fluid in a thin layer over at least a portion of the electrically conducting fluid in a thin layer over at least a portion of the	Site on a patient body su ucture comprising.		•				
a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source; positioning the active electrode in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting terminal [sic]; and applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to vaporize the fluid in a thin layer over at least a portion of the electrode terminal and to induce the discharge of energy to the target site in contact with the vanor layer. 13. The method of claim 1 wherein at least a portion of the energy induced is in the form of photons having a wavelength in the ultraviolet spectrum. 17. The method of claim 1 wherein the high frequency voltage is at least 200 volts peak to peak. 18. The method of claim 1 wherein the high frequency voltage is in the range from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak. 21. The method of claim 1 wherein the distance between the most proximal portion of the eterm electrode is in the range from 50.5 to 10 mm. 23. The method of claim 1 wherein the liquid phase of the electrically conducting fluid in a thin layer over at least a portion of the expresses: 29. The method of claim 2 wherein the liquid phase of the electrically conducting fluid in a thin layer over at least a portion of the expresses: 29. The method of claim 2 wherein the applying step comprises: 29. The method of claim 1 wherein the liquid phase of the electrically conducting fluid in a thin layer over at least a portion of the expresses: 29. The method of claim 2 wherein the applying step comprises: 29. The method of claim 2 wherein the applying step comprises: 29. The method of claim 2 wherein the applying step comprises: 29. The method of claim 2 wherein the applying step comprises: 29. The method of claim 2 wherein the applying step comprises: 29. The method of claim 1 wherein the liquid phase of the electrically conducting fluid in a thin layer over at least a portion of the	providing an electrode terminal and	2:8-4:10	2:26-51	4:21-5:6	2:31-53	1:34	2:28
high frequency voltage source; positioning the active electrode in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting terminal [sic]; and applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to vaporize the fluid in a thin layer over at least a portion of the electrode terminal and to induce the discharge of energy to the target site in contact with the yanor layer. 13. The method of claim 1 wherein at least a portion of the energy induced is in the form of photons having a wavelength in the ultraviolet spectrum. 17. The method of claim 1 wherein the high frequency voltage is at least 200 volts peak to peak. 21. The method of claim 1 wherein the distance between the most proximal portion of the electrically conducting fluid has a conductivity greater than 2 mS/cm. 24. The method of claim 1 wherein the liquid phase of the electrically conducting fluid in a thin layer over at least a portion of the electrically conducting fluid in a thin layer over at least a portion of the electrically conducting fluid in a thin layer over at least a portion of the electrically conducting fluid in a thin layer over at least a portion of the electrically conducting fluid in a thin layer over at least a portion of the		2.0 1.10					
positioning the active electrode in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting terminal [sic]; and applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to vaporize the fluid in a thin layer over at least a portion of the electrode terminal and to induce the discharge of energy to the target site in contact with the yanor layer. 13. The method of claim 1 wherein at least a portion of the energy induced is in the form of photons having a wavelength in the ultraviolet spectrum. 17. The method of claim 1 wherein the high frequency voltage is at least 200 volts peak to peak. 21. The method of claim 1 wherein the distance between the most proximal portion of the electrode terminal and the most distal portion of the return electrode is in the range from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak. 21. The method of claim 1 wherein the distance between the most proximal portion of the electrode terminal and the most distal portion of the return electrode is in the range from 0.5 to 10 mm. 23. The method of claim 1 wherein the liquid phase of the electrically conducting fluid has a conductivity greater than 2 mS/cm. 24. The method of claim 1 wherein the liquid phase of the electrically conducting fluid in a thin layer over at least a portion of the in the return inherent inher		2:8-4:10	2:26-51	4:21-5:6	2:31-53	1:34	2:28
proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting terminal [sic]; and an electrically conducting terminal [sic]; and applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode to the high frequency voltage being sufficient to vaporize the fluid in a thin layer over at least a portion of the electrode terminal and to induce the discharge of energy to the target site in contact with the vanor layer. 13. The method of claim 1 wherein at least a portion of the energy induced is in the form of photons having a wavelength in the ultraviolet spectrum. 17. The method of claim 1 wherein the high frequency voltage is at least 200 volts peak to peak. 18. The method of claim 1 wherein the high frequency voltage is in the range from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak. 21. The method of claim 1 wherein the distance between the most proximal portion of the electrode terminal and the most distal portion of the return electrode is in the range from 0.5 to 10 mm. 23. The method of claim 1 wherein the liquid phase of the electrically conducting fluid has a conductivity greater than 2 ms/cm. 24. The method of claim 1 wherein the liquid phase of the electrically conducting fluid phase of the electrically conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline. 29. The method of claim 28 wherein the applying step comprises: vaporizing the electrically conducting fluid in a thin layer over at least a portion of the							
an electrically conducting terminal [sic]; and applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to vaporize the fluid in a thin layer over at least a portion of the electrode terminal and to induce the discharge of energy to the target site in contact with the vanor layer. 13. The method of claim 1 wherein at least a portion of the energy induced is in the form of photons having a wavelength in the ultraviolet spectrum. 17. The method of claim 1 wherein the high frequency voltage is at least 200 volts peak to peak. 18. The method of claim 1 wherein the high frequency voltage is in the range from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak. 21. The method of claim 1 wherein the distance between the most proximal portion of the electrode terminal and the most distal portion of the return electrode is in the range from 0.5 to 10 mm. 23. The method of claim 1 wherein the liquid phase of the electrically conducting fluid has a conductivity greater than 2 mS/cm. 24. The method of claim 1 wherein the liquid phase of the electrically conducting fluid phase of the electrically conducting fluid phase of the electrically conducting fluid phase of the electrically conducting fluid in a thin layer over at least a portion of the inherent inhe	1k*					1	
applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to vaporize the fluid in a thin layer over at least a portion of the electrode terminal and to induce the discharge of energy to the target site in contact with the vapor layer. 13. The method of claim 1 wherein at least a portion of the energy induced is in the form of photons having a wavelength in the ultraviolet spectrum. 17. The method of claim 1 wherein the high frequency voltage is at least 200 volts peak to peak. 18. The method of claim 1 wherein the high frequency voltage is in the range from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak. 21. The method of claim 1 wherein the distance between the most proximal portion of the electrode terminal and the most distal portion of the return electrode is in the range from 0.5 to 10 mm. 23. The method of claim 1 wherein the liquid phase of the electrically conducting fluid has a conductivity greater than 2 mS/cm. 24. The method of claim 1 wherein the liquid phase of the electrically conducting fluid comprises isotonic saline. 25. The method of claim 1 wherein the liquid phase of the electrically conducting fluid comprises isotonic saline. 26. The method of claim 28 wherein the applying step comprises: 27. The method of claim 28 wherein the applying step comprises: 28. The method of claim 28 wherein the applying step comprises: 29. The method of claim 28 wherein the applying step comprises: 29. The method of claim 28 wherein the applying step comprises: 29. The method of claim 28 wherein the applying step comprises: 29. The method of claim 28 wherein the inherent inherent inherent inherent inherent		11	·	3:48-55	6:42	6:4-60	5:39
the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to vaporize the fluid in a thin layer over at least a portion of the electrode terminal and to induce the discharge of energy to the target site in contact with the yapor layer. 13. The method of claim 1 wherein at least a portion of the energy induced is in the form of photons having a wavelength in the ultraviolet spectrum. 17. The method of claim 1 wherein the high frequency voltage is at least 200 volts peak to peak. 18. The method of claim 1 wherein the high frequency voltage is in the range from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak. 21. The method of claim 1 wherein the distance between the most proximal portion of the electrode terminal and the most distal portion of the return electrode is in the range from 0.5 to 10 mm. 23. The method of claim 1 wherein the liquid phase of the electrically conducting fluid has a conductivity greater than 2 mS/cm. 24. The method of claim 1 wherein the liquid phase of the electrically conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline. 25. The method of claim 28 wherein the applying step comprises: 29. The method of claim 28 wherein the applying step comprises: 29. The method of claim 28 wherein the applying step comprises: 29. The method of claim 28 wherein the applying step comprises: 29. The method of claim 28 wherein the applying step comprises: 29. The method of claim 28 wherein the applying step comprises: 29. The method of claim 28 wherein the inherent inherent inherent	an electrically conducting terminal [sic]; and					·	
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23. The method of claim 1 wherein the liquid phase of the electrically conducting fluid has a conductivity greater than 2 mS/cm. 24. The method of claim 1 wherein the liquid phase of the electrically conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline. 29. The method of claim 28 wherein the applying step comprises: vaporizing the electrically conducting fluid in a thin layer over at least a portion of the 3:48-4:7 5:65-6:19 5:65-6:19			ļ		1		
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conducting fluid has a conductivity greater than 2 mS/cm. 24. The method of claim 1 wherein the liquid phase of the electrically conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline. 29. The method of claim 28 wherein the applying step comprises: vaporizing the electrically conducting fluid in a thin layer over at least a portion of the 3:48-4:7 5:65-6:19 5:65-6:19				†		T :	
than 2 mS/cm. 24. The method of claim 1 wherein the liquid phase of the electrically conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline. 29. The method of claim 28 wherein the applying step comprises: vaporizing the electrically conducting fluid in a thin layer over at least a portion of the inherent inherent inherent				3:48-4:7	6:39-45		5:65-6:19
24. The method of claim I wherein the liquid phase of the electrically conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline. 29. The method of claim 28 wherein the applying step comprises: vaporizing the electrically conducting fluid in a thin layer over at least a portion of the 3:48-4:7 5:65-6:19							
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applying step comprises: vaporizing the electrically conducting fluid in a thin layer over at least a portion of the inherent inherent inherent	conductive finia comprises isotonic same.			3			
vaporizing the electrically conducting fluid in a thin layer over at least a portion of the inherent inherent inherent	29. The method of claim 28 wherein the						
vaporizing the electrically conducting fluid in a thin layer over at least a portion of the inherent inherent inherent	applying step comprises:	1		· .		ļ	
in a thin layer over at least a portion of the inherent inherent inherent		1.					
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1				inherent	inherent	1	inherent
RESECUTION IN THE PROPERTY OF	electrode terminal; and	1.		ľ			

claim text \ reference	43	44	45	46	47	48
inducing the discharge of photons to the						
target site in contact with the vapor layer.		<u>.</u>				
47. The method of claims 23 or 48[1]						
wherein		<u> </u>				
the electrode terminal has a contact surface						·
area in the range of about 0.25 mm ² to						ł
50 mm ² .		<u> </u>				·
48. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein						
the high frequency voltage is at least 200].		
volts peak to peak.		<u> </u>		<u> </u>		
49. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein						
the high frequency voltage is in the range						
from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.		· .				
50. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein						
the electrode terminal is positioned between	•				_	
0.02 to 2.0 mm from the target site.						
54. The method of claims 23 or 48[2]						
further comprising	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		ļ		
evacuating fluid generated at the target site						
with a suction lumen having a distal end	2:8-18		3:40-47	6:39-45		3:65-4:17
adjacent the electrode terminal.		<u> </u>		 	ļ	
[1] The Certificate of Correction dated May						·
2, 2000, refers to claim numbers 23 or 48; no certificate of correction has been	•	1			1	
requested, let alone issued, to correct this or			1	1		ŀ
any other claim to refer to claims 1 and 28,]		1	
respectively, as ArthroCare suggests and						
assumes.			·			
[2] The Certificate of Correction dated May						
2, 2000, refers to claim numbers 23 or 48;			1			
no certificate of correction has been		ļ ·				
requested, let alone issued, to correct this or		-				
any other claim to refer to claims 1 and 28.						
respectively, as ArthroCare suggests and						
assumes.		L	<u> </u>		L	<u> </u>

Exhibit C:

Examples of where each limitation of the dependent claims of the '882 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	49	50	51	52	. 53	54
I. A method for applying energy to a target				·		
site on a patient body structure comprising:						•
site on a patient body structure comprising.			·			
providing an electrode terminal and	1:55	2:21-63	2:41-3:58	3:1-32	2:28-55	670
	1.55	2.21-05	2.41-3.50			
a return electrode electrically coupled to a	1:55	2:21-63	2:41-3:58	3:1-32	2:28-55	670
high frequency voltage source;						
positioning the active electrode in close			1			
proximity to the target site in the presence of		2:2-20	3:53	1:38	3:63-2:1	672
an electrically conducting terminal [sic]; and						
	ļ <u>.</u>			·		
applying a high frequency voltage between				j.		
the electrode terminal and the return	l .					
electrode, the high frequency voltage being						
sufficient to vaporize the fluid in a thin layer			inherent	4:10		
over at least a portion of the electrode						
terminal and to induce the discharge of					1.	·
energy to the target site in contact with the						
vapor laver.						
13. The method of claim 1 wherein						ļ
at least a portion of the energy induced is in			'			
the form of photons having a wavelength in	ļ			4:3-18		670
the ultraviolet spectrum.	<u> </u>		<u> </u>		L	
17. The method of claim I wherein				<u> </u>	<u></u>	
the high frequency voltage is at least 200		·			1	670
volts peak to peak.			ļ		<u> </u>	
18. The method of claim I wherein		<u> </u>	<u> </u>			<u> </u>
the high frequency voltage is in the range						
from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.						
O. M. and J. C. Lin Lubania	<u> </u>		 		 	
21. The method of claim I wherein	 		 -			
the distance between the most proximal		'				
portion of the electrode terminal and the	-			1:53-61		
most distal portion of the return electrode is		ļ. ·	1	1.55 01		į
in the range from 0.5 to 10 mm.				}		
23. The method of claim 1 wherein			 	 ` 	 	
the liquid phase of the electrically	 		ļ		1 .	
conducting fluid has a conductivity greater	3:45-68	1	3:35-57	2:24-29		1
than 2 mS/cm.					1	
24. The method of claim 1 wherein	 		†		1	
the liquid phase of the electrically	 		 			
conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline.		j	3:35-57	2:24-29		<u>}</u>
conductive fluid comprises isotomic same.						<u> </u>
29. The method of claim 28 wherein the	1		·	. 4		
applying step comprises:		1	<u> </u>			
vaporizing the electrically conducting fluid			1			
in a thin layer over at least a portion of the		1	inherent	4:10		
electrode terminal; and	}	1 .	Í	1		1

claim text \ reference	49	50	51	52	53	54
inducing the discharge of photons to the						
target site in contact with the vapor layer.				4:3-18		670
47. The method of claims 23 or 48[1].					· ·	
wherein	<u></u> .					
the electrode terminal has a contact surface						
area in the range of about 0.25 mm ² to		3:40-50		•		
50 mm ²						
48. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein						
the high frequency voltage is at least 200						(70
volts peak to peak.		<u> </u>				670
49. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein						
the high frequency voltage is in the range						
from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.						
50. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein	·					
the electrode terminal is positioned between	· ·		·	 	;	
0.02 to 2.0 mm from the target site.		-				
54. The method of claims 23 or 48[2]			<u> </u>	<u> </u>		
further comprising	<u> </u>			l		1
evacuating fluid generated at the target site						
with a suction lumen having a distal end	5:16-23	j	ļ ·	1.		
adjacent the electrode terminal.	-			<u> </u>		
[1] The Certificate of Correction dated May					-	
2, 2000, refers to claim numbers 23 or 48;		'				
no certificate of correction has been						ĺ
requested, let alone issued, to correct this or						
any other claim to refer to claims 1 and 28,		•				· .
respectively, as ArthroCare suggests and						
assumes. [2] The Certificate of Correction dated May		,·		 		·
2, 2000, refers to claim numbers 23 or 48;						
no certificate of correction has been	,					
requested, let alone issued, to correct this or						
any other claim to refer to claims 1 and 28.				1		
respectively, as ArthroCare suggests and	, I					
lassumes.		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	1	<u> </u>	L

Exhibit C:

Examples of where each limitation of the dependent claims of the '882 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	55	56	57	58	59	60
1. A method for applying energy to a target		-			• *	
site on a patient body structure comprising:						
			·			
providing an electrode terminal and	2:7-46	1:61-2:12	3	3:9-49		4:45
	2.7-40	1.01 2.12		3.5	·	
a return electrode electrically coupled to a	2:7-46	1:61-2:12	. 3	3:9-49		4:45
high frequency voltage source;					<u> </u>	·
positioning the active electrode in close				• /		
proximity to the target site in the presence of	1:52-55	· .	6		<u> </u>	5:40
an electrically conducting terminal [sic]; and				٠,		
	·					<u>'</u>
applying a high frequency voltage between						,
the electrode terminal and the return	•		ĺ			. ,
electrode, the high frequency voltage being	•				:	
sufficient to vaporize the fluid in a thin layer						
over at least a portion of the electrode						,
terminal and to induce the discharge of				٠.		
energy to the target site in contact with the			1			
vanor laver.					 	
13. The method of claim 1 wherein		 	 		2.35.	
at least a portion of the energy induced is in	3:15-31			1:42-53		
the form of photons having a wavelength in	5.15-51	ļ	-	1.12.55		
the ultraviolet spectrum. 17. The method of claim 1 wherein			1.			
the high frequency voltage is at least 200		 	<u> </u>			·
volts peak to peak.				ł	: .	
18. The method of claim 1 wherein	-					
the high frequency voltage is in the range						
from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.	·			ļ		
21. The method of claim 1 wherein				·		
the distance between the most proximal						
portion of the electrode terminal and the						
most distal portion of the return electrode is		Ì	1		Ī	
in the range from 0.5 to 10 mm.		1.				
				ļ. <u></u>	 	
23. The method of claim 1 wherein				<u></u>	 	
the liquid phase of the electrically	1	1				
conducting fluid has a conductivity greater			6:7-15			
than 2 mS/cm.	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	 		·	
24. The method of claim 1 wherein	· · · · · ·	 	 	<u> </u>	 	
the liquid phase of the electrically			6.7.15			
conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline.			6:7-15		1	
			 	<u> </u>	1	
29. The method of claim 28 wherein the					.[`	
applying step comprises:	 	 	 	 		-
vaporizing the electrically conducting fluid	*.*			1		[
in a thin layer over at least a portion of the				1.		
electrode terminal; and		<u> </u>				

claim text \ reference	55	- 56	57	58	: 59	60
inducing the discharge of photons to the].				
target site in contact with the vapor layer.	3:15-31			1:42-53		
					· .	
47. The method of claims 23 or 48[1]		1				
wherein						
the electrode terminal has a contact surface		ļ				
area in the range of about 0.25 mm ² to						
50 mm ²	•	<u> </u>				
48. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein	•		,			
the high frequency voltage is at least 200	,				:	
volts peak to peak.	· .	ļ		ļ	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
49. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein						
		<u> </u>		<u> </u>		ļ
the high frequency voltage is in the range			[·			
from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.				1		
	<u> </u>	<u></u>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		· · ·	<u> </u>
50. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein						
d la la la la la la la la la la la la la		ļ	ļ			
the electrode terminal is positioned between		,] .			
0.02 to 2.0 mm from the target site.				·		:
54. The method of claims 23 or 48[2]				 		· .
further comprising						
evacuating fluid generated at the target site						
with a suction lumen having a distal end						·
adjacent the electrode terminal.						
[1] The Certificate of Correction dated May	•					
2, 2000, refers to claim numbers 23 or 48;						
no certificate of correction has been						
requested, let alone issued, to correct this or			,			
any other claim to refer to claims 1 and 28,				! · · · ·		}
respectively, as ArthroCare suggests and						
assumes.	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	-	 	<u> </u>	
[2] The Certificate of Correction dated May			}	'		
2, 2000, refers to claim numbers 23 or 48;				1		
no certificate of correction has been						
requested, let alone issued, to correct this or						
any other claim to refer to claims I and 28,						
respectively, as ArthroCare suggests and	1.			1.	1	
lassumes.	·		<u> </u>		L	

Exhibit C:

Examples of where each limitation of the dependent claims of the '882 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	61	62	63	64	65	66
1. A method for applying energy to a target						
site on a patient body structure comprising:						
providing an electrode terminal and	3:30	2:35		2:5	5:34	2:1
a return electrode electrically coupled to a	3:30	2:35		2:5	5:34	2:1
high frequency voltage source;	3.30	2.33	<u> </u>	2.5	3.51	
positioning the active electrode in close						
proximity to the target site in the presence of	11:65-66	4:10-29			2:10; 6:65	2:10
an electrically conducting terminal [sic]; and	11.05-00	4.10-23			2.10, 0.00	2
applying a high frequency voltage between						
the electrode terminal and the return		·				
electrode, the high frequency voltage being	,		[1 1	
sufficient to vaporize the fluid in a thin layer				·	6:56	
over at least a portion of the electrode] .		0.50	
terminal and to induce the discharge of						
energy to the target site in contact with the						
vanor layer.						
13. The method of claim 1 wherein		[
at least a portion of the energy induced is in						
the form of photons having a wavelength in	13:3-4	4:6-9	4:21-32		6:50-63	1:63-2:17
the ultraviolet spectrum.						
17. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the high frequency voltage is at least 200	100.00		2 22 22			
volts peak to peak.	4:28-48		3:21-32		}	
18. The method of claim 1 wherein			· · ·			
the high frequency voltage is in the range						
from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.	4:28-48					
itioni about 500 to 1400 voits peak to peak.					-[1
21. The method of claim 1 wherein	·		†			
the distance between the most proximal	· ·-`	<u> </u>	 		T	
portion of the electrode terminal and the	1			1		
	Ì	1	-	1		·
most distal portion of the return electrode is	<u> </u> -					
in the range from 0.5 to 10 mm.						
23. The method of claim 1 wherein	 		 	 		
	 	 	 		- 	
the liquid phase of the electrically					6:64-7:10	3:24-33
conducting fluid has a conductivity greater					0.04-7.10]
than 2 mS/cm.		-	 			
24. The method of claim 1 wherein	 	 	· 		 	
the liquid phase of the electrically				1	6:64-7:10	3:24-33
conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline.					0.04-7.10	7.24-33
29. The method of claim 28 wherein the						
applying step comprises:	ļ		<u> </u>	<u> </u>		
vaporizing the electrically conducting fluid		,				
in a thin layer over at least a portion of the					6:56	
electrode terminal; and	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	1			<u> </u>

claim text \ reference	61	62	63	64	65	66
inducing the discharge of photons to the						
target site in contact with the vapor layer.	13:3-4	4:6-9	4:21-32	·	6:50-63	1:63-2:17
47. The method of claims 23 or 48[1]				·		•
wherein					· .	
the electrode terminal has a contact surface	,					
area in the range of about 0.25 mm ² to						•
50 mm ² .		<u> </u>				
48. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein	٠,					·
the high frequency voltage is at least 200	4:28-48		3:21-32			
volts peak to peak.	7.20-40		3.21-32	<u> </u>		
49. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein					:	
the high frequency voltage is in the range	·					
from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.	4:28-48					
50. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein					·	
the electrode terminal is positioned between					5:55-61;	
0.02 to 2.0 mm from the target site.					8:19-31	
54. The method of claims 23 or 48[2]						
further comprising				 -		
evacuating fluid generated at the target site		4:30-46				
with a suction lumen having a distal end adjacent the electrode terminal.		4.30-40				
[1] The Certificate of Correction dated May	 	 				
2, 2000, refers to claim numbers 23 or 48;	·	1	j			
no certificate of correction has been	l			!	·	
requested, let alone issued, to correct this or		1				
any other claim to refer to claims 1 and 28,		.		,	ľ	
respectively, as ArthroCare suggests and		1				
assumes.		<u> </u>				
[2] The Certificate of Correction dated May	-					
2, 2000, refers to claim numbers 23 or 48;	1	1				· .
no certificate of correction has been						
requested, let alone issued, to correct this or			1]	
any other claim to refer to claims 1 and 28,	1					
respectively, as ArthroCare suggests and						'
assumes.	<u> </u>	1	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	l	<u> </u>

Exhibit C:

Examples of where each limitation of the dependent claims of the '882 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	67	68	69	70	71	72
1. A method for applying energy to a target		1				
site on a patient body structure comprising:	·					
Site of a patient body sudeture comprising		· .				
providing an electrode terminal and	2.25	2.05	2.20	2.20	2.42 4.19	2.20
providing in crocked to mini-	2:35	3:25	3:20	2:38	3:43-4:18	2:30
a return electrode electrically coupled to a	2:25	3:25	2.20	2:38	3:43-4:18	2:30
high frequency voltage source;	2:35	3:23	3:20	2:36	3.43-4.16	2.30
positioning the active electrode in close						·
proximity to the target site in the presence of	4:10			3:1	-	4:33
an electrically conducting terminal [sic]; and	4:10	·		3.1		. 4.55
applying a high frequency voltage between						
the electrode terminal and the return		Į.				
electrode, the high frequency voltage being						
sufficient to vaporize the fluid in a thin layer	•					
over at least a portion of the electrode						
terminal and to induce the discharge of		1				
energy to the target site in contact with the			1.			
vanor laver						
13. The method of claim 1 wherein			<u> </u>			
at least a portion of the energy induced is in		1	· .			
the form of photons having a wavelength in		i	1:22-34		7:17-37	
the ultraviolet spectrum.						
17. The method of claim 1 wherein			<u> </u>			ļ
the high frequency voltage is at least 200		1	1	1	1	·
volts peak to peak.			<u> </u>			ļ
18. The method of claim 1 wherein					<u> </u>	
the high frequency voltage is in the range].		
from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.				1		•
		.	ļ		<u> </u>	
21. The method of claim 1 wherein		ļ	 			
the distance between the most proximal		1				·
portion of the electrode terminal and the				1	ŀ	
most distal portion of the return electrode is	ļ			1	Ì	!
in the range from 0.5 to 10 mm.		1				1
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	 		
23. The method of claim 1 wherein		<u> </u>				-
the liquid phase of the electrically	4.4.1		•	2.67.2.0		
conducting fluid has a conductivity greater	4:4-11			2:67-3:8		
than 2 mS/cm.		 	 	 	 	
24. The method of claim 1 wherein	-	 	 	 	 	
the liquid phase of the electrically				2.67.2.0		
conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline.	4:4-11			2:67-3:8		
	ļ	+	1	 	 	
29. The method of claim 28 wherein the		1.				
applying step comprises:	·	1		 	 	
vaporizing the electrically conducting fluid			,			
in a thin layer over at least a portion of the		1				
electrode terminal; and	L		 	<u> </u>	1	

Exhibit C: Examples of where each limitation of the dependent claims of the '882 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	67	68	69	70	71	72
inducing the discharge of photons to the		•				
target site in contact with the vapor layer.			1:22-34		7:17-37	
47. The method of claims 23 or 48[1]		<u> </u>				
wherein		·		·		
the electrode terminal has a contact surface	÷					
area in the range of about 0.25 mm ² to						2:42-54
50 mm² .						
48. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein						•
the high frequency voltage is at least 200						
volts peak to peak.	· · ·		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		·	
49. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein	· .		_			
the high frequency voltage is in the range	• • •		٠.			-
from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.						
50. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein		-				
the electrode terminal is positioned between	· · · · ·			<u> </u>		
0.02 to 2.0 mm from the target site.						-
54. The method of claims 23 or 48[2]				<u> </u>		
further comprising				: <u></u>		
evacuating fluid generated at the target site	-		, ,	٠.		
with a suction lumen having a distal end	3:64-4:3	2:65-3:22		3:44-53		
adjacent the electrode terminal.		! 	· ·		ļ	
[1] The Certificate of Correction dated May	• •		·.			-
2, 2000, refers to claim numbers 23 or 48;						
no certificate of correction has been		İ				
requested, let alone issued, to correct this or						
any other claim to refer to claims 1 and 28,						
respectively, as ArthroCare suggests and						
assumes. [2] The Certificate of Correction dated May						
2, 2000, refers to claim numbers 23 or 48;						
no certificate of correction has been	:	·		·	·	
requested, let alone issued, to correct this or				1	·	
any other claim to refer to claims 1 and 28,		Ì	· ·			
respectively, as ArthroCare suggests and			ļ		<u> </u>	
assumes		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	L

Exhibit C:

Examples of where each limitation of the dependent claims of the '882 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	73
1. A method for applying energy to a target	
site on a patient body structure comprising:	
providing an electrode terminal and	4:35
a return electrode electrically coupled to a	4:35
high frequency voltage source;	
positioning the active electrode in close	·
proximity to the target site in the presence of	6:45-55
an electrically conducting terminal [sic]; and	
applying a high frequency voltage between	
the electrode terminal and the return	
electrode, the high frequency voltage being	·
sufficient to vaporize the fluid in a thin layer	
over at least a portion of the electrode	
terminal and to induce the discharge of	
energy to the target site in contact with the	
vapor layer.	
13. The method of claim 1 wherein	
at least a portion of the energy induced is in	
the form of photons having a wavelength in	2:22-34
the ultraviolet spectrum.	
17. The method of claim 1 wherein	
the high frequency voltage is at least 200	6:23-33
volts peak to peak.	
18. The method of claim 1 wherein	
the high frequency voltage is in the range	l .
from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.	
21. The method of claim 1 wherein	
the distance between the most proximal	l
portion of the electrode terminal and the	
most distal portion of the return electrode is	
in the range from 0.5 to 10 mm.	
23. The method of claim 1 wherein	
the liquid phase of the electrically	
conducting fluid has a conductivity greater	
than 2 mS/cm.	
24. The method of claim 1 wherein	
the liquid phase of the electrically	· `.
conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline.	
29. The method of claim 28 wherein the	
applying step comprises:	<u> </u>
vaporizing the electrically conducting fluid	1
in a thin layer over at least a portion of the	
electrode terminal; and	1

Exhibit C:

Examples of where each limitation of the dependent claims of the '882 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	73
inducing the discharge of photons to the	
target site in contact with the vapor layer.	2:22-34
47. The method of claims 23 or 48[1]	
wherein the electrode terminal has a contact surface	
area in the range of about 0.25 mm² to	
50 mm ² . 48. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein	
48. The method of claims 20 and 26 wherein	· · ·
the high frequency voltage is at least 200	6:23-33
volts peak to peak.	
49. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein	
the high frequency voltage is in the range	
from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.	
50. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein	
the electrode terminal is positioned between	· -
0.02 to 2.0 mm from the target site.	
54. The method of claims 23 or 48[2]	
further comprising	
evacuating fluid generated at the target site	
with a suction lumen having a distal end	
adjacent the electrode terminal.	
[1] The Certificate of Correction dated May	
2, 2000, refers to claim numbers 23 or 48;	
no certificate of correction has been	
requested, let alone issued, to correct this or	·
any other claim to refer to claims 1 and 28.	
respectively, as ArthroCare suggests and	
assumes.	
[2] The Certificate of Correction dated May	
2, 2000, refers to claim numbers 23 or 48;	
no certificate of correction has been	•
requested, let alone issued, to correct this or	
any other claim to refer to claims 1 and 28.	
respectively, as ArthroCare suggests and	
lassumes.	·

Exhibit D:

Examples of where each limitation of the dependent claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	1	2	3	4	5	6
3. The method of claim 1 further comprising	 					
					, ·	
immersing the target site within a volume of			5:3-5; 9:8-	-		2:55-3:2
the electrically conductive fluid and		i . I	25			2:55-3:2
positioning the return electrode within the				•	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
volume of electrically conductive fluid to						·
generate the current flow path between the			<u> </u>			
electrode terminal and the return electrode.			1	·		
						·
4. The method of claim 1 further comprising					•	
					·	
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to			5:3-5; 9:8-	.i :		2:55-3:2
the target site.			25			2.25-3.2
9. The method of claim I wherein			<u> </u>		 	
the electrode terminal comprises a single	•					
active electrode disposed near the distal end	1:40-55	206	8:10-9:8	3:10-28	.58	2:54-57
of an instrument shaft.		ļ				
11. The method of claim 1 wherein		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			· · ·	
the electrically conductive fluid comprises	-	1	5:3-5			1
isotonic saline.		<u> </u>		<u> </u>	·	-
13. The method of claim I wherein	·			· · · · · ·		<u> </u>
the return electrode is spaced from the		ļ			•]
electrode terminal such that when the		ŀ				
electrode terminal is brought adjacent a					ļ. · · ·	. .
tissue structure immersed in electrically				•		
conductive fluid, the return electrode is						
spaced from the tissue structure and the					·	
electrically conductive fluid completes a		}				
conduction path between the electrode						1
terminal and the return electrode						
comprising					٠.	
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage	 		 			
difference to vaporize the electrically	·			Ì.		*
conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a		J.			.	
portion of the electrode terminal and to			inherent		58,61	
induce the discharge of energy to the target	l .					
site in contact with the vapor layer.		-				
	<u> </u>			<u> </u>		
21. The method of claim 1 wherein						·
the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400		211			58	
volts peak to peak.		211	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		<u> </u>
26. The method of claim 23 further			i .			
comprising		<u> </u>			<u> </u>	<u> </u>
immersing the target site within a volume of			5:3-5; 9:8-		·	2:55-3:2
the electrically conductive fluid and	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	25	<u> </u>	<u>l:</u>	1

Exhibit D:

Examples of where each limitation of the dependent claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	1	<u> </u>	3	4	5	6
positioning the return electrode within the		i	1		 	i
volume of electrically conductive fluid to]	
generate a current flow path between the						•
active electrode and the return electrode.						
dotte clock ode mid the fetalli block ode.						
27. The method of claim 23 further						
comprising						
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to			5:3-5; 9:8-			2:55-3:2
the target site.			25			2:33-3:2
30. The method of claim 23 wherein						
the active electrode comprises a single active			,			
electrode disposed near the distal end of an	1:40-55	206	8:10-9:8	3:10-28	58	2:54-57
instrument shaft.			<u> </u>			···
32. The method of claim 23 wherein			<u> </u>			
the electrically conductive fluid comprises			5:3-5			
isotonic saline.			5.5 5			
34. The method of claim 23 wherein						·
the return electrode is spaced from the			1		[.	
active electrode such that when the active			.] ·			
electrode is brought adjacent a tissue			}			
structure immersed in electrically conductive						,
fluid, the return electrode is spaced from the						
tissue structure and the electrically			! '			
conductive fluid completes a conduction						
path between the active electrode and the				•	1	
return electrode		·	 			
, ,		٠		•		
comprising a sufficient high frequency voltage				 	 	
difference to vaporize the electrically			1]	
conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a		•			1.	
portion of the active electrode and to induce			inherent		58,61	
the discharge of energy to the target site in			l line out		30,01	
contact with the vapor layer.	;	-				·
42. The method of claim 23 wherein	•				<u> </u>	·
the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400			 		 	
volts peak to peak.		211	ļ		58	

Exhibit D:

Examples of where each limitation of the dependent claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	7 .	8	9	10	. 11	12
3. The method of claim 1 further comprising				· ·		
						
immersing the target site within a volume of		11	2:40-63		•	529
the electrically conductive fluid and						
positioning the return electrode within the				i.		
volume of electrically conductive fluid to						
generate the current flow path between the		1, 11				
electrode terminal and the return electrode.	,		1			
		·				<u> </u>
4. The method of claim 1 further comprising			l		·	
	<u> </u>		<u>.</u>			
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to		11	2:40-63			529
the target site.	·		ļ			
9. The method of claim 1 wherein	<u> </u>		·			
the electrode terminal comprises a single	2.67.2.16		7.50 40	4:44-64	2.	530
active electrode disposed near the distal end	2:67-3:16	7	7:58-68	4:44-04	3	330
of an instrument shaft.		<u> </u>	ļ			<u> </u>
11. The method of claim 1 wherein		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	 			
the electrically conductive fluid comprises		inherent				529
isotonic saline.		·		 	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
13. The method of claim 1 wherein	·	<u> </u>		···		 :
the return electrode is spaced from the						
electrode terminal such that when the				1		" ·
electrode terminal is brought adjacent a		ŀ				
tissue structure immersed in electrically	,	1, 11] .	
conductive fluid, the return electrode is		1,11				
spaced from the tissue structure and the			\ .			
electrically conductive fluid completes a				.	İ	
conduction path between the electrode						1
terminal and the return electrode. 18. The method of claim 1 further	 	 	 	 		
comprising	,					
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage			 	 		
difference to vaporize the electrically	<u>.</u>					
conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a			 			1
portion of the electrode terminal and to		1,6		6:54-7:5	:	1.
induce the discharge of energy to the target	1					
site in contact with the vapor layer.			1			
pare in contact with the vapor layer.					<u> </u>	
21. The method of claim 1 wherein			T			
the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400	· ·		1,24.52	1.		
volts peak to peak.			1:34-53			
26. The method of claim 23 further						
comprising	·				1	
immersing the target site within a volume of			0.40.60			520
the electrically conductive fluid and	1	11	2:40-63	1	1	529

Exhibit D:

Examples of where each limitation of the dependent claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	7	8	9	10	11	12
positioning the return electrode within the					·	
volume of electrically conductive fluid to						·
generate a current flow path between the		1, 11				-
active electrode and the return electrode.						
27. The method of claim 23 further					•	
comprising					<u>.</u>	<u> </u>
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to		11	2:40-63			529
the target site.			2.40-03			327
30. The method of claim 23 wherein					•	
the active electrode comprises a single active						
electrode disposed near the distal end of an	2:67-3:16	7	7:58-68	4:44-64	. 3	530
instrument shaft.			·			
32. The method of claim 23 wherein						
the electrically conductive fluid comprises		inherent				529
isotonic saline.		нистеп				327
34. The method of claim 23 wherein		• •				<u>-</u>
the return electrode is spaced from the						
active electrode such that when the active						İ
electrode is brought adjacent a tissue						[
structure immersed in electrically conductive						1.
fluid, the return electrode is spaced from the		1, 11				1
tissue structure and the electrically						
conductive fluid completes a conduction					}	
path between the active electrode and the			į	•		
return electrode.		<u> </u>				
39. The method of claim 23 further		}		·	İ	
comprising	ļ			<u> </u>		
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage	· ·	ļ			ł	
difference to vaporize the electrically			1			
conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a					ł	
portion of the active electrode and to induce	Ì	1,6		6:54-7:5		
the discharge of energy to the target site in	l .					
contact with the vapor layer.		}				
42. The method of claim 23 wherein		- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		<u> </u>	 	
the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400	,	l .	1.24.52			
volts peak to peak.			1:34-53			

Exhibit D:

Examples of where each limitation of the dependent claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	13	14	15	16	17	18
3. The method of claim 1 further comprising						
immersing the target site within a volume of			7:45-62			1:65-2:21
the electrically conductive fluid and	·		7.13 02		·	
positioning the return electrode within the	•		1			
volume of electrically conductive fluid to			3:5-20;			.[
generate the current flow path between the			5:21-30	Ì		
electrode terminal and the return electrode.			3.21-30			
4. The method of claim 1 further comprising						
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to			7:45-62			1:65-2:21
the target site.	<u> </u>	·		ļ		
9. The method of claim 1 wherein	· · · · · ·		<u> </u>			
the electrode terminal comprises a single				0.45	21.50	1,1600
active electrode disposed near the distal end	6:45-54		4:66-5:2	845	3:1-52	1:15-36
of an instrument shaft.		· · · · ·		<u> </u>		ļ
11. The method of claim 1 wherein				<u> </u>	<u></u>	ļ · · ·
the electrically conductive fluid comprises						
isotonic saline.			ļ	ļ		
13. The method of claim 1 wherein		-	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	<u> </u>		ļ
the return electrode is spaced from the			ŀ		•	
electrode terminal such that when the						
electrode terminal is brought adjacent a	,]		
tissue structure immersed in electrically			3:5-20;			
conductive fluid, the return electrode is			5:21-30			
spaced from the tissue structure and the			· ·			
electrically conductive fluid completes a			·	ļ ·		,
conduction path between the electrode	• .					
terminal and the return electrode				 	<u> </u>	1
18. The method of claim 1 further			1			
comprising applying a sufficient high frequency voltage	· · · · · ·		 	-	<u>-</u> -	
difference to vaporize the electrically			ľ		1	1
conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a					1	
portion of the electrode terminal and to	4:47		1:33-40		İ	inherent
	7.77		1.55-40			
induce the discharge of energy to the target					1	
site in contact with the vapor layer.				<u>, </u>	· 	
21. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400		7:26-42;				
volts peak to peak.		Fig. 6	<u>· · </u>			<u> </u>
26. The method of claim 23 further			1.1.			
comprising	:	<u> </u>		<u> </u>		
immersing the target site within a volume of			7.45 62			1.65 2.21
the electrically conductive fluid and		[7:45-62			1:65-2:21

Exhibit D:

Examples of where each limitation of the dependent claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	13	14	15	16	17	-18
positioning the return electrode within the			·			
volume of electrically conductive fluid to			3:5-20;			
generate a current flow path between the		ļ.	5:21-30			
active electrode and the return electrode.		1	3.21-30			
27. The method of claim 23 further						- '
comprising						
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to			7:45-62			1:65-2:21
the target site.			7.15 02			1.03 2.21
30. The method of claim 23 wherein						
the active electrode comprises a single active		·		,		
electrode disposed near the distal end of an	6:45-54		4:66-5:2	845	3:1-52	1:15-36
instrument shaft.						
32. The method of claim 23 wherein						
the electrically conductive fluid comprises	,					
isotonic salinė.					ļ	
34. The method of claim 23 wherein						
the return electrode is spaced from the			·	·		
active electrode such that when the active					-	
electrode is brought adjacent a tissue		1			į	·
structure immersed in electrically conductive			3:5-20;		·	·
fluid, the return electrode is spaced from the			5:21-30		· · · · · .	,
tissue structure and the electrically		Ì	3.2.30			
conductive fluid completes a conduction] .	ļ			
path between the active electrode and the	<i>:</i> .	1		-		·
return electrode.	·	ļ. <u> </u>	·	<u> </u>		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
39. The method of claim 23 further		l .]		·	
comprising		<u> </u>	•			·
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage	·				· .	
difference to vaporize the electrically				{ ·		
conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a						
portion of the active electrode and to induce	4:47		1:33-40	1		inherent
the discharge of energy to the target site in		1				· .
contact with the vapor layer.					<u>.</u>	
42. The method of claim 22 wherein		 	ļ.———	<u> </u>		ļ
42. The method of claim 23 wherein	:	7.26.42	ļ	 	l	
the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400		7:26-42;				
volts peak to peak.	<u> </u>	Fig. 6	L	L	<u> </u>	L

Exhibit D:

Examples of where each limitation of the dependent claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	19	20	21	22	23	24
3. The method of claim 1 further comprising						
immersing the target site within a volume of the electrically conductive fluid and	3:1-16	2:59-3:5	334	2:25-31	2:51-55	1425
positioning the return electrode within the				,	1 1	
volume of electrically conductive fluid to					2:42-68;	
generate the current flow path between the				2:25-31	3:65-4:7	1426
electrode terminal and the return electrode.						
4. The method of claim 1 further comprising						
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to			334	2:25-31;	2:51-55	1425
the target site.			534	Figs. 1-2	2.51-33	1423
9. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the electrode terminal comprises a single			·		Fig. 9; 3:29	,
active electrode disposed near the distal end	2:34-46	2:35-58	333 .	2:41-43	30	1425
of an instrument shaft.					-	-
11. The method of claim 1 wherein		ļ			ļ	
the electrically conductive fluid comprises			334	2:47-51;	3:65-68	1426
isotonic saline.		<u> </u>		Fig. 1	 	
13. The method of claim 1 wherein	•				 	· · ·
the return electrode is spaced from the					1	
electrode terminal such that when the		ĺ				
electrode terminal is brought adjacent a		<u>{</u>]	
tissue structure immersed in electrically				2:25-31	2:42-68;	1426
conductive fluid, the return electrode is spaced from the tissue structure and the				2.23 31	3:65-4:7	1420
electrically conductive fluid completes a	. •			,	1	٠.
conduction path between the electrode		İ		's		: *
terminal and the return electrode		}				
18. The method of claim 1 further						
comprising					1	
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage						
difference to vaporize the electrically		ľ	i		1	
conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a						
portion of the electrode terminal and to		1			. [_
induce the discharge of energy to the target					1	
site in contact with the vapor layer.					ļ. ·	
21. The method of claim 1 wherein		-	·			
the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400			1		2.20.29	
volts peak to peak.					3:30-38	<u> </u>
26. The method of claim 23 further	-					
comprising						·
immersing the target site within a volume of	3:1-16	2:59-3:5	334	2:25-31	2:51-55	1425
the electrically conductive fluid and	J.1-10	4.33-3.3	334	2.23-31	2.51-55	1743

Exhibit D:

Examples of where each limitation of the dependent claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	19	20	21	22	23	24
positioning the return electrode within the						
volume of electrically conductive fluid to					2:42-68;	
generate a current flow path between the				2:25-31	3:65-4:7	1426
active electrode and the return electrode.					3.03-4.7	
	-					· · ·
27. The method of claim 23 further						
comprising					·i	· · ·
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to			334	2:25-31;	2:51-55	1425
the target site.	<u> </u>		334.	Figs. 1-2	2.51 05	. 1723
30. The method of claim 23 wherein						
the active electrode comprises a single active					Fig. 9; 3:29	
electrode disposed near the distal end of an	2:34-46	2:35-58	333	2:41-43	30	1425
instrument shaft.						
32. The method of claim 23 wherein			· .			· · ·
the electrically conductive fluid comprises			334	2:47-51;	3:65-68	1426
isotonic saline.				Fig. 1		
34. The method of claim 23 wherein		**				
the return electrode is spaced from the		-		٠.		
active electrode such that when the active						
electrode is brought adjacent a tissue		·				•
structure immersed in electrically conductive				0.00.23	2:42-68;	1406
fluid, the return electrode is spaced from the				2:25-31	3:65-4:7	1426
tissue structure and the electrically				,	·	
conductive fluid completes a conduction						
path between the active electrode and the				:		•
return electrode				· · · · · ·	,, 	
39. The method of claim 23 further					۱· · ا	
comprising applying a sufficient high frequency voltage				<u> </u>	 	
difference to vaporize the electrically						
conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a		·			i i	
portion of the active electrode and to induce					·	
the discharge of energy to the target site in						
, , , ,						
contact with the vapor layer.	-					
42. The method of claim 23 wherein	-		· .		1	
the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		0.05 :0.0	
volts peak to peak.					3:30-38	

Exhibit D:

Examples of where each limitation of the dependent claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	25	26	27	28	29	- 30
3. The method of claim 1 further comprising	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					
immersing the target site within a volume of	: 100	1202		5:12-35	. 68	
the electrically conductive fluid and	100	1383		3:12-33	. 00	·
positioning the return electrode within the						
volume of electrically conductive fluid to	•					
generate the current flow path between the	100	1383		1:57-2:6	68	Fig. 5
electrode terminal and the return electrode.						
4. The method of claim 1 further comprising	<u> </u>					
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to	100	1383			68	
the target site.					i	
9. The method of claim 1 wherein	· ·					
the electrode terminal comprises a single	100	1202	1.26 50	1:57-2:6	68	5:11-27
active electrode disposed near the distal end	100	1383	1:26-50	1.57-2.0	VO	J.11-27
of an instrument shaft.						
11. The method of claim 1 wherein		 				
the electrically conductive fluid comprises	100	1383		1:57-2:6	68	
isotonic saline. 13. The method of claim 1 wherein		 		· · · ·		
the return electrode is spaced from the	, ,					
electrode terminal such that when the			İ			
electrode terminal is brought adjacent a						
tissue structure immersed in electrically						
conductive fluid, the return electrode is	100	1383		1:57-2:6	68	Fig. 5
spaced from the tissue structure and the		· ·				
electrically conductive fluid completes a			1	·		٠
conduction path between the electrode						
terminal and the return electrode		<u> </u>	· · · · · ·			
18. The method of claim 1 further						
comprising		 	 	 		
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage						
difference to vaporize the electrically				1		
conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a		1382-83	inherent] .		inherent
portion of the electrode terminal and to		1502-03	, in the same	1	:	
induce the discharge of energy to the target						
site in contact with the vapor layer.						
21. The method of claim 1 wherein			<u> </u>	<u> </u>	ļ	
the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400		1383			68]
volts peak to peak.			<u> </u>	<u> </u>		<u> </u>
26. The method of claim 23 further						
comprising		 	ļ	ļ		
immersing the target site within a volume of	100	1383		5:12-35	68	
the electrically conductive fluid and	L	٠ــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>L</u>

Exhibit D:

Examples of where each limitation of the dependent claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	25	26	27	28	29	30
positioning the return electrode within the		1				
volume of electrically conductive fluid to					1	
generate a current flow path between the	100	1383		1:57-2:6	68	Fig. 5
active electrode and the return electrode.						
· ·		<u> </u>		<u> </u>		
27. The method of claim 23 further		i i			1	
comprising						
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to	100	1383			- 68	
the target site.	100	1505			00	
30. The method of claim 23 wherein	<u> </u>					
the active electrode comprises a single active						
electrode disposed near the distal end of an	100	1383	1:26-50	1:57-2:6	68	5:11-27
instrument shaft.	· · · · · ·			<u>-</u>		
32. The method of claim 23 wherein						
the electrically conductive fluid comprises	100	1383		1:57-2:6	68	i
isotonic saline.	100	1505		1.37-2.0		
34. The method of claim 23 wherein						
the return electrode is spaced from the				. .] :
active electrode such that when the active					ļ	
electrode is brought adjacent a tissue	•					
structure immersed in electrically conductive					į	
fluid, the return electrode is spaced from the	100	1383		1:57-2:6	68	Fig. 5
tissue structure and the electrically					[
conductive fluid completes a conduction		İ		<u>-</u>		}
path between the active electrode and the	•					
return electrode			·		·	<u> </u>
39. The method of claim 23 further	•					1
comprising	· · · ·					
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage			• •			
difference to vaporize the electrically			l		1	
conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a	.*					1
portion of the active electrode and to induce		1382-83	inherent		1	inherent
the discharge of energy to the target site in						
contact with the vapor layer.						1
	·	 	 	ļ	 	
42. The method of claim 23 wherein	 	-	ļ <u>.</u>		-	ļ
the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400	·.	1383		1	68	
volts peak to peak.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	L

Exhibit D:

Examples of where each limitation of the dependent claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	31	32	33	34	35	36
3. The method of claim 1 further comprising						٠.
·						
immersing the target site within a volume of	7:3-8:5		5:4-30	·	248	7:26-52
the electrically conductive fluid and	1.3-6.3		3.4-30		240	7.20-52
positioning the return electrode within the					1	
volume of electrically conductive fluid to			Fig. 2; 5:4-			•
generate the current flow path between the	Fig. 4		30	-44		7:26-52
electrode terminal and the return electrode.		-	"			
						
4. The method of claim 1 further comprising		,		• .		
					·	
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to	2:45-3:10	:			248	7:26-52
the target site.				<u> </u>	 	
9. The method of claim 1 wherein				<u> </u>		
the electrode terminal comprises a single		· .				4.40 50
active electrode disposed near the distal end	5:17-31					4:40-58
of an instrument shaft.	ļ		<u> </u>	·		
11. The method of claim 1 wherein	<u> </u>					
the electrically conductive fluid comprises	7:3-8:5				248	7:26-52
isotonic saline.	 '	 	ļ			
13. The method of claim 1 wherein	ļ 	<u> </u>	<u> </u>			
the return electrode is spaced from the					·	
electrode terminal such that when the						
electrode terminal is brought adjacent a						
tissue structure immersed in electrically	Fig. 4		Fig. 2; 5:4-	44		7:26-52
conductive fluid, the return electrode is	1 6. 7		30			
spaced from the tissue structure and the			1	.		
electrically conductive fluid completes a					ļ.	
conduction path between the electrode				1		
terminal and the return electrode			 			
comprising	•	1	1 .			
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage			1			
difference to vaporize the electrically						
conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a	4					
portion of the electrode terminal and to	,					
induce the discharge of energy to the target		1.	1.		1	
site in contact with the vapor layer.	· ·	'			1	
						ļ
21. The method of claim 1 wherein				<u> </u>		
the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400	1	8				
volts peak to peak.	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	ļ
26. The method of claim 23 further	i .	'				
comprising	<u> </u>			<u> </u>	<u></u>	
immersing the target site within a volume of	7:3-8:5		5:4-30		248	7:26-52
the electrically conductive fluid and		<u> L</u>	1	<u> </u>	1	<u> </u>

Exhibit D:

Examples of where each limitation of the dependent claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	31	32	33	34	. 35	36
positioning the return electrode within the		-	:			
volume of electrically conductive fluid to			Fig. 2; 5:4-			
generate a current flow path between the	Fig. 4		7 ig. 2, 5.4	44		7:26-52
active electrode and the return electrode.	,		.30			
27. The method of claim 23 further				•		
comprising			· ·			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to	2:45-3:10				248	7:26-52
the target site.	2.13 3.10		· · · · · ·			
30. The method of claim 23 wherein	·					
the active electrode comprises a single active		` .				
electrode disposed near the distal end of an	5:17-31		· * · · · ·	•		4:40-58
instrument shaft.		 -		<u></u>	1	
32. The method of claim 23 wherein	·	·				
the electrically conductive fluid comprises	7:3-8:5				248	7:26-52
isotonic saline.					· ·	
34. The method of claim 23 wherein			-			
the return electrode is spaced from the				٠.		-
active electrode such that when the active						
electrode is brought adjacent a tissue						
structure immersed in electrically conductive	Fig. 4		Fig. 2; 5:4-	44		7:26-52
fluid, the return electrode is spaced from the	rig. 4		30	•		7.20 32
tissue structure and the electrically		i		,	}	
conductive fluid completes a conduction						• •
path between the active electrode and the			l			
return electrode. 39. The method of claim 23 further			,		· · · · · ·	
comprising	•		Ì			
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage	•			٠.		
difference to vaporize the electrically			1			•
conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a] .				
portion of the active electrode and to induce						
the discharge of energy to the target site in						
contact with the vapor layer.	·					
	<u> </u>					
42. The method of claim 23 wherein						
the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400		8		1		
volts peak to peak.	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>L</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Exhibit D:

Examples of where each limitation of the dependent claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	37	38	39	40	41	42
3. The method of claim 1 further comprising						
immersing the target site within a volume of the electrically conductive fluid and	662	1168	1:64-2:17	5:62-6:19	291	275
positioning the return electrode within the volume of electrically conductive fluid to generate the current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode.	662					
4. The method of claim 1 further comprising						
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to the target site.	662	1168	1:64-2:17		291	275
9. The method of claim 1 wherein the electrode terminal comprises a single active electrode disposed near the distal end of an instrument shaft.	662	1168	Fig. 5; 8:9-	4:16-35	292	275
11. The method of claim 1 wherein		<u> </u>				•
the electrically conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline.	662	1168			291	275
13. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the return electrode is spaced from the electrode terminal such that when the electrode terminal is brought adjacent a						
tissue structure immersed in electrically conductive fluid, the return electrode is spaced from the tissue structure and the	662					:
electrically conductive fluid completes a conduction path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode.			<u>.</u>	. ,		
18. The method of claim 1 further comprising		<u> </u>				
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage difference to vaporize the electrically conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a		1170				
portion of the electrode terminal and to induce the discharge of energy to the target	• •	1170				
site in contact with the vapor layer. 21. The method of claim 1 wherein				:		
the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.					•	
26. The method of claim 23 further comprising						
immersing the target site within a volume of the electrically conductive fluid and	662	1168	1:64-2:17	5:62-6:19	291	275

Exhibit D:

Examples of where each limitation of the dependent claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	37	38	39	40	41	42
positioning the return electrode within the						-
volume of electrically conductive fluid to		ŀ				
generate a current flow path between the	662			-		
active electrode and the return electrode.						
	•					
27. The method of claim 23 further						
comprising						
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to	662	1168	1:64-2:17	٠	291	275
the target site.		1100	1.04-2.17		271	2.13
30. The method of claim 23 wherein						
the active electrode comprises a single active			Fig. 5; 8:9-			
electrode disposed near the distal end of an	662	1168	34	4:16-35	292	275
instrument shaft.			J			
32. The method of claim 23 wherein		<u> </u>		· · · · ·		·
the electrically conductive fluid comprises	662	1168			291	275
isotonic saline.		1100				
34. The method of claim 23 wherein		·				
the return electrode is spaced from the				•		
active electrode such that when the active						
electrode is brought adjacent a tissue	•					
structure immersed in electrically conductive			ľ		·	
fluid, the return electrode is spaced from the	662					:
tissue structure and the electrically	•		1		•	·
conductive fluid completes a conduction		ŀ		٠.		
path between the active electrode and the					·	
return electrode.		ļ	↓	 		
39. The method of claim 23 further						
comprising		ļ	-			
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage			1	· .		
difference to vaporize the electrically		[1			
conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a		1170	·			
portion of the active electrode and to induce		11/0				
the discharge of energy to the target site in		1				
contact with the vapor layer.			1			•
42. The method of claim 23 wherein	-		!	·		
	 				 	
the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400						
volts peak to peak.		L	<u> </u>	L	<u> </u>	l

Exhibit D:

Examples of where each limitation of the dependent claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	43	44	45	46	47	48
3. The method of claim 1 further comprising						. , .
immersing the target site within a volume of the electrically conductive fluid and	11:1-20		3:48-4:7	6:39-45		3:65-4:17
positioning the return electrode within the						
volume of electrically conductive fluid to	•			6:42; 3:8-		6:28; 5:65-
generate the current flow path between the			inherent	34		6:19
electrode terminal and the return electrode.						
4. The method of claim 1 further comprising						
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to the target site.	11:1-20		3:48-4:7	6:39-45		3:65-4:17
9. The method of claim 1 wherein				T		: .
the electrode terminal comprises a single		·				
active electrode disposed near the distal end	2:8-18	3:48-51	5:7-19	3:41-4:2	1:57-2:35	3:65-4:17
of an instrument shaft.					<u> </u>	
11. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the electrically conductive fluid comprises		٠.,	3:48-4:7			5:65-6:19
isotonic saline.				<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
13. The method of claim 1 wherein	·	ļ		ļ	<u> </u>	
the return electrode is spaced from the	ļ					
electrode terminal such that when the	,				{	
electrode terminal is brought adjacent a						
tissue structure immersed in electrically			inherent	6:42; 3:8-		6:28; 5:65-
conductive fluid, the return electrode is spaced from the tissue structure and the				34	}	6:19
electrically conductive fluid completes a			1	1		
conduction path between the electrode			·	l· ·	· .	·
terminal and the return electrode.						
18. The method of claim 1 further						
comprising						
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage	•				1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
difference to vaporize the electrically			1		ļ	1
conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a			1		[
portion of the electrode terminal and to			inherent	inherent		inherent
induce the discharge of energy to the target	· -					
site in contact with the vapor layer.						
21. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400				, _		
volts peak to peak.				<u> </u>		ļ.
26. The method of claim 23 further						,
comprising		ļ	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
immersing the target site within a volume of	11:1-20	1	3:48-4:7	6:39-45		3:65-4:17
the electrically conductive fluid and		l		1	L:	<u> </u>

Exhibit D:

Examples of where each limitation of the dependent claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	43	- 44	45	46	47	48
positioning the return electrode within the						
volume of electrically conductive fluid to				6:42; 3:8-		6:28; 5:65-
generate a current flow path between the			inherent	34		6:19
active electrode and the return electrode.				. 24		0.19
27. The method of claim 23 further		·				
comprising						
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to	11:1-20		3:48-4:7	6:39-45		3:65-4:17
the target site.			3.10 1,7	0.57 .5		3.03 11.7
30. The method of claim 23 wherein	<u> </u>					
the active electrode comprises a single active		ļ. ·				
electrode disposed near the distal end of an	2:8-18	3:48-51	5:7-19	3:41-4:2	1:57-2:35	3:65-4:17
instrument shaft.						
32. The method of claim 23 wherein						
the electrically conductive fluid comprises			3:48-4:7	,		5:65-6:19
isotonic saline.				!		
34. The method of claim 23 wherein				<u> </u>	٠	
the return electrode is spaced from the	,					
active electrode such that when the active			-			
electrode is brought adjacent a tissue	٠.					
structure immersed in electrically conductive		•		6:42; 3:8-		6:28; 5:65-
fluid, the return electrode is spaced from the			inherent	34		6:19
tissue structure and the electrically				İ		
conductive fluid completes a conduction				•		
path between the active electrode and the		<u> </u>				,
return electrode. 39. The method of claim 23 further	· · ·				·	
comprising						
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage				-		
difference to vaporize the electrically		1				· :
conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a						
portion of the active electrode and to induce			inherent	inherent		inherent
the discharge of energy to the target site in						
contact with the vapor layer.				1		· .
contact with the vapor layer.		· . ·			ļ .	
42. The method of claim 23 wherein		<u> </u>			<u> </u>	
the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400				<u> </u>		·
volts peak to peak.						

Exhibit D:

Examples of where each limitation of the dependent claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	49	50 -	- 51	52	53	54
3. The method of claim 1 further comprising						
immersing the target site within a volume of the electrically conductive fluid and	1:47-68		3:30-34	2:24-29	3:37-64	······································
positioning the return electrode within the volume of electrically conductive fluid to generate the current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode.	1:47-68		3:35-57	1:30-39	3:37-64	
4. The method of claim 1 further comprising						
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to the target site.	1:47-68		3:30-34	2:24-29	3:37-64	
9. The method of claim 1 wherein	21				· ·	
the electrode terminal comprises a single active electrode disposed near the distal end of an instrument shaft.	3:27-44	1:40-51	3:35-57	1:42-50	3:37-64	670
11. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the electrically conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline.			3:35-57	2:24-29		
13. The method of claim 1 wherein		·.	· · ·			
the return electrode is spaced from the						;
electrode terminal such that when the						
electrode terminal is brought adjacent a			,] .	
tissue structure immersed in electrically	1:47-68		3:35-57	1:30-39	3:37-64	
conductive fluid, the return electrode is spaced from the tissue structure and the	1.17		3.33 37			
electrically conductive fluid completes a						
conduction path between the electrode			•			
terminal and the return electrode.			<u>. </u>			
18. The method of claim 1 further						
comprising		<u> </u>				<u> </u>
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage		<u> </u> -				·.
difference to vaporize the electrically		ļ		1.		
conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a			inherent	4:10		
portion of the electrode terminal and to induce the discharge of energy to the target			I IIII			
site in contact with the vapor layer.	·					
is in contact with the vapor layer.	ļ .·		; .	,		
21. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400						
volts peak to peak.		: :		ļ	ļ	
26. The method of claim 23 further					1	-
comprising				<u> </u>	 	·.;
immersing the target site within a volume of the electrically conductive fluid and	1:47-68		3:30-34	2:24-29	3:37-64	

Exhibit D:

Examples of where each limitation of the dependent claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	49	50	51	52	53	- 54
positioning the return electrode within the						
volume of electrically conductive fluid to				,		
generate a current flow path between the	1:47-68		3:35-57	1:30-39	3:37-64	
active electrode and the return electrode.					ł	
				·	·	
27. The method of claim 23 further	:				٠.	
comprising		·				
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to	1:47-68		3:30-34	2:24-29	3:37-64	
the target site.	1.47-00		9.50-54	2.24-27	3.37-01	·
30. The method of claim 23 wherein	,				·	
the active electrode comprises a single active						
electrode disposed near the distal end of an	3:27-44	1:40-51	3:35-57	1:42-50	3:37-64	670
instrument shaft.				· ·	<u> </u>	
32. The method of claim 23 wherein						· ·
the electrically conductive fluid comprises		٠.	3:35-57	2:24-29		
isotonic saline.			3.33-37	2.24-23		
34. The method of claim 23 wherein		· .			· · ·	
the return electrode is spaced from the			!	•		'
active electrode such that when the active					·	
electrode is brought adjacent a tissue					l	
structure immersed in electrically conductive		•				
fluid, the return electrode is spaced from the	1:47-68		3:35-57	1:30-39	3:37-64	:
tissue structure and the electrically						
conductive fluid completes a conduction				·		
path between the active electrode and the					{	
return electrode		•	·		ļ	
39. The method of claim 23 further						1
comprising						
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage		`		٠		
difference to vaporize the electrically	-				•	<u> </u>
conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a		:				}
portion of the active electrode and to induce	* **	ļ. ·	inherent	4:10		
the discharge of energy to the target site in				,		
contact with the vapor layer.		!				
	·	ļ		<u> </u>		ļ
42. The method of claim 23 wherein		<u> </u>				
the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400		İ				
volts peak to peak.	L	l <u>. </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	L	L

Exhibit D:

Examples of where each limitation of the dependent claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	55	56	57	58	59	60
3. The method of claim 1 further comprising						
immersing the target site within a volume of			6:7-15			4:30-37
the electrically conductive fluid and						
positioning the return electrode within the						
volume of electrically conductive fluid to						
generate the current flow path between the			6:7-15	,		
electrode terminal and the return electrode.			-			
4. The method of claim 1 further comprising				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to			6:7-15·			4:30-37
the target site.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					
9. The method of claim 1 wherein	 	1				:
the electrode terminal comprises a single		1.61.2.11				4:15-29
active electrode disposed near the distal end		1:61-2:11				7.13-47
of an instrument shaft.		-		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	 	
11. The method of claim 1 wherein	<u> </u>	 		ļ		
the electrically conductive fluid comprises			6:7-15 ⁻]	
isotonic saline. 13. The method of claim 1 wherein					 	
the return electrode is spaced from the	<u> </u>	 				
electrode terminal such that when the						
electrode terminal is brought adjacent a						
tissue structure immersed in electrically						
conductive fluid, the return electrode is		1.	6:7-15			
spaced from the tissue structure and the	!			ļ.		
electrically conductive fluid completes a						
conduction path between the electrode]				. .	
terminal and the return electrode	1					
18. The method of claim 1 further	<u> </u>	1	·			·
comprising		1				
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage						
difference to vaporize the electrically			ļ			['
conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a			1			
portion of the electrode terminal and to						
induce the discharge of energy to the target	1					
site in contact with the vapor layer.						
21. The method of claim 1 wherein	<u> </u>			<u> </u>		
the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400		1			Ţ.	
volts peak to peak.				1] .
26. The method of claim 23 further		1				
comprising			,	'		·
immersing the target site within a volume of		T		· ·		4.20.22
the electrically conductive fluid and			6:7-15			4:30-37
Barr Aren local collection in and	•	. 1	<u> </u>			-

Exhibit D:

Examples of where each limitation of the dependent claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	55	56	57	58	59	60
positioning the return electrode within the						
volume of electrically conductive fluid to	-					
generate a current flow path between the			6:7-15			
active electrode and the return electrode.						
			· ·			
27. The method of claim 23 further		:				
comprising		<u> </u>		<u> </u>		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to			6:7-15		·	4:30-37
the target site.			0.715			
30. The method of claim 23 wherein	· 			<u> </u>		
the active electrode comprises a single active						
electrode disposed near the distal end of an		1:61-2:11				4:15-29
instrument shaft.		<u> </u>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	ļ. ·		
32. The method of claim 23 wherein				ļ		
the electrically conductive fluid comprises	:		6:7-15	1		
isotonic saline.	· · · · · ·		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		ļ	
34. The method of claim 23 wherein		 		 		
the return electrode is spaced from the	,					, i
active electrode such that when the active	•				1	
electrode is brought adjacent a tissue			1		,	
structure immersed in electrically conductive			6:7-15			
fluid, the return electrode is spaced from the			0.7-13			
tissue structure and the electrically					٠.	
conductive fluid completes a conduction						
path between the active electrode and the						
return electrode 39. The method of claim 23 further		 			 	
comprising						
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage		1				
difference to vaporize the electrically	•)	1		
conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a						
portion of the active electrode and to induce			'	· ·		
the discharge of energy to the target site in					· ·	
contact with the vapor layer.	. •	f .				}
	<u>.</u> .					
42. The method of claim 23 wherein						
the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400	•			-		
volts peak to peak.	*	1:				-

Exhibit D:

Examples of where each limitation of the dependent claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	61	62	63	. 64	65	-66
3. The method of claim 1 further comprising						
immersing the target site within a volume of the electrically conductive fluid and		4:30-46		4:23-31	6:64-7:10	1:63-2:17
positioning the return electrode within the						
volume of electrically conductive fluid to						
generate the current flow path between the		Fig. 3				
electrode terminal and the return electrode.		·			,	
4. The method of claim 1 further comprising						
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to the target site.		4:30-46		4:23-31	6:64-7:10	1:63-2:17
9. The method of claim 1 wherein				-		
the electrode terminal comprises a single			, , , , , ,			·
active electrode disposed near the distal end	5:10-28	3:28-60		5:44-63	5:20-36	1:63-2:17
of an instrument shaft.						
11. The method of claim I wherein	<u> </u>					
the electrically conductive fluid comprises				,	6:64-7:10	3:24-33
isotonic saline.						
13. The method of claim I wherein			<u> -</u>			
the return electrode is spaced from the electrode terminal such that when the					. •	:
electrode terminal is brought adjacent a	ı				·	
tissue structure immersed in electrically						
conductive fluid, the return electrode is		Fig. 3				
spaced from the tissue structure and the			·			
electrically conductive fluid completes a						
conduction path between the electrode						
terminal and the return electrode.						·
18. The method of claim 1 further	į					
comprising						
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage difference to vaporize the electrically			·			
conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a						
portion of the electrode terminal and to					6:56	
induce the discharge of energy to the target						
site in contact with the vapor layer.						
21. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400	1.00 :0					
volts peak to peak.	4:28-48					
26. The method of claim 23 further						
comprising	<u> </u>	ļ	·			
immersing the target site within a volume of the electrically conductive fluid and		4:30-46		4:23-31	6:64-7:10	1:63-2:17

Exhibit D:

Examples of where each limitation of the dependent claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	61	62	63	64	65	66
positioning the return electrode within the						
volume of electrically conductive fluid to			· ·	† ·	•	
generate a current flow path between the	٠.	Fig. 3		l		
active electrode and the return electrode.			· .			
		· .				
27. The method of claim 23 further				:	•	
comprising						
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to		4:30-46		4:23-31	6:64-7:10	1:63-2:17
the target site.		4.30-40		4.23-31	0.04-7.10	1.03-2.17
30. The method of claim 23 wherein						
the active electrode comprises a single active] ::			
electrode disposed near the distal end of an	5:10-28	3:28-60		5:44-63	5:20-36	1:63-2:17
instrument shaft.						
32. The method of claim 23 wherein						
the electrically conductive fluid comprises					6:64-7:10	3:24-33
isotonic saline.					0.04-7.10	.3.24-33
34. The method of claim 23 wherein						
the return electrode is spaced from the						
active electrode such that when the active		:			1	
electrode is brought adjacent a tissue						
structure immersed in electrically conductive						
fluid, the return electrode is spaced from the		Fig. 3	•			
tissue structure and the electrically						-
conductive fluid completes a conduction						
path between the active electrode and the	• .					
return electrode					·	
39. The method of claim 23 further						
comprising			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage						
difference to vaporize the electrically						
conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a	·	_				
portion of the active electrode and to induce	•			ļ ·	6:56	
the discharge of energy to the target site in		ļ.				
contact with the vapor layer.	.			·		
10.00	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	<u> </u>		ļ.:		
42. The method of claim 23 wherein				ļ		
the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400	4:28-48		•			
volts peak to peak.		- 	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	l	<u> </u>

Exhibit D: Examples of where each limitation of the dependent claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	67	68	69.	70	71	72
3. The method of claim 1 further comprising						
					·	
immersing the target site within a volume of	4:4-11	2:65-3:22		2:67-3:8		
the electrically conductive fluid and	. 4.4-11	2.05-3.22		2.07-3.0		
positioning the return electrode within the					ľ	
volume of electrically conductive fluid to						
generate the current flow path between the	4:4-11		,	2:67-3:8	!	2:29-36
electrode terminal and the return electrode.						
			·			····
4. The method of claim 1 further comprising						
		·				·
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to	4:4-11	2:65-3:22		2:67-3:8		
the target site. 9. The method of claim 1 wherein				<u> </u>		
the electrode terminal comprises a single		 		 		
active electrode disposed near the distal end	4:37-52	4:33-43	3:13-16	2:37-46	3:43-53	2:36-41
of an instrument shaft.		1.55, 15.	3.13 10			
11. The method of claim 1 wherein		<u> </u>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
the electrically conductive fluid comprises				2.52.2.2		
isotonic saline.	4:4-11	·		2:67-3:8		•
13. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the return electrode is spaced from the						:
electrode terminal such that when the						
electrode terminal is brought adjacent a						
tissue structure immersed in electrically	,				[
conductive fluid, the return electrode is	4:4-11			2:67-3:8		2:29-36
spaced from the tissue structure and the		٠,	,	;		
electrically conductive fluid completes a						
conduction path between the electrode						
terminal and the return electrode. 18. The method of claim 1 further				<u> </u>		
31. I					· .	
comprising applying a sufficient high frequency voltage	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					
difference to vaporize the electrically	•					
conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a			,			,
portion of the electrode terminal and to						
induce the discharge of energy to the target						
site in contact with the vapor layer.			1			. *
		:		<u> </u>		
21. The method of claim 1 wherein						<u>. </u>
the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400	·					
volts peak to peak.	<u> </u>					
26. The method of claim 23 further	1 .			1.		: .
comprising				· · · · · ·	ļ	
immersing the target site within a volume of	4:4-11	2:65-3:22		2:67-3:8		
the electrically conductive fluid and	L	Ļ.,	<u></u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	L

Exhibit D:

Examples of where each limitation of the dependent claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	67	68	69	. 70	71	72
positioning the return electrode within the	•			·		
volume of electrically conductive fluid to				_		
generate a current flow path between the	4:4-11	1 !		2:67-3:8		2:29-36
active electrode and the return electrode.	•					
27. The method of claim 23 further	:					
comprising	·					
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to	4:4-11	2:65-3:22		2:67-3:8	' .	. :
the target site.	4.4-11	2.03-3.22		2.07-3.0		
30. The method of claim 23 wherein	·-··					
the active electrode comprises a single active					•	
electrode disposed near the distal end of an	4:37-52	4:33-43	3:13-16	2:37-46	3:43-53	2:36-41
instrument shaft.						
32. The method of claim 23 wherein						
the electrically conductive fluid comprises	4:4-11			2:67-3:8	i	
isotonic saline.		:		3.0.	ļ	
34. The method of claim 23 wherein						
the return electrode is spaced from the	,]				
active electrode such that when the active			,			
electrode is brought adjacent a tissue				į		
structure immersed in electrically conductive						
fluid, the return electrode is spaced from the	4:4-11			2:67-3:8		2:29-36
tissue structure and the electrically						
conductive fluid completes a conduction						
path between the active electrode and the				•	ł	
return electrode.				<u> </u>	·	
39. The method of claim 23 further				ŀ	<u>.</u>	
comprising	· · ·				<u> </u>	
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage	•					
difference to vaporize the electrically						
conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a						
portion of the active electrode and to induce				·		
the discharge of energy to the target site in						
contact with the vapor layer.						
42. The method of claim 23 wherein			•	-	· .	
the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400		 	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		 	
volts peak to peak.	•					

Exhibit D:

Examples of where each limitation of the dependent claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	73
3. The method of claim 1 further comprising	
in a sing the torget site within a volume of	
immersing the target site within a volume of the electrically conductive fluid and	3:60-4:3
positioning the return electrode within the	
volume of electrically conductive fluid to	
generate the current flow path between the	
electrode terminal and the return electrode.	
4. The method of claim 1 further comprising	
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to	3:60-4:3
the target site.	
9. The method of claim I wherein	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
the electrode terminal comprises a single	6.0.22
active electrode disposed near the distal end	6:8-22
of an instrument shaft.	
11. The method of claim 1 wherein	
the electrically conductive fluid comprises	
isotonic saline.	
13. The method of claim 1 wherein	
the return electrode is spaced from the	
electrode terminal such that when the	·
electrode terminal is brought adjacent a	
tissue structure immersed in electrically	
conductive fluid, the return electrode is	
spaced from the tissue structure and the	-
electrically conductive fluid completes a	
conduction path between the electrode	
terminal and the return electrode.	<u> </u>
comprising a sufficient high frequency voltage	
difference to vaporize the electrically conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a	
li	·
portion of the electrode terminal and to	
induce the discharge of energy to the target	
site in contact with the vapor layer.	
21. The method of claim 1 wherein	
the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400	
volts peak to peak.	· .
26. The method of claim 23 further	
comprising	
immersing the target site within a volume of	2.60.40
the electrically conductive fluid and	3:60-4:3
ionis ochienotivo maio .	·

Exhibit D:

Examples of where each limitation of the dependent claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

	<u> </u>
claim text \ reference	73
positioning the return electrode within the	•
volume of electrically conductive fluid to	
generate a current flow path between the	
active electrode and the return electrode.	
27. The method of claim 23 further	
comprising	· · · · · ·
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to	3:60-4:3
the target site.	3.00-4.3
30. The method of claim 23 wherein	
the active electrode comprises a single active	'
electrode disposed near the distal end of an	6:8-22
instrument shaft.	
32. The method of claim 23 wherein	.*
the electrically conductive fluid comprises	
isotonic saline.	
34. The method of claim 23 wherein	
the return electrode is spaced from the	
active electrode such that when the active	
electrode is brought adjacent a tissue	
structure immersed in electrically conductive	
fluid, the return electrode is spaced from the	
tissue structure and the electrically	
conductive fluid completes a conduction	
path between the active electrode and the	
return electrode	*.
39. The method of claim 23 further	
comprising	•
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage	
difference to vaporize the electrically	
conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a	
portion of the active electrode and to induce	
the discharge of energy to the target site in	
contact with the vapor layer.	
42. The method of claim 23 wherein	
the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400	
volts peak to peak.	· .

Exhibit E: Anticipation and obviousness contentions

Smith & Nephew contends that the following claims are anticipated by at least each of the following primary references. Smith & Nephew reserves the right to supplement this contention in the event ArthroCare changes its construction of the asserted claims, or in the event the Court's construction of the asserted claims differs.

Patent	Claim	References
536	46	8, 15, 23, 29, 31, 48, 51, 52
	47	23, 31, 48, 51
	55	8, 15, 22, 23, 26, 29, 31, 36, 38, 48, 51, 52, 65
	56	8, 15, 26, 29, 31, 36, 38, 51, 52
	58	22, 23, 26, 29, 38, 65
	59	22, 23, 26, 29
882	1	8, 15, 26, 38, 48, 51, 52, 65
	13	15, 26, 52, 65
	17.	26
	18	26
	21	26, 52
	23	8, 26, 38, 48, 51, 52, 65
• .	24	8, 26, 38, 48, 51, 52, 65
	29	15, 26, 65
•	47	26, 29, 38
	48	26, 29
	49	26, 29
	50	26, 29, 65
,	54	48
592	3	8, 15, 23, 26, 31, 48, 51
	4	8, 15, 23, 26, 31, 48, 51
	9	8, 15, 23, 26, 31, 48, 51
	11	8, 23, 26, 31, 48, 51
	13	8, 15, 23, 26, 31, 48, 51
	18	8, 15, 26, 48, 51
	21	23, 26
	26	8, 15, 31, 48, 51
	27	8, 15, 31, 48, 51
	30	8, 15, 31, 48, 51
· · ·	32	8, 31, 48, 51
	34	8, 15, 31, 34, 48, 51
	39	8, 15, 48, 51
	42	

Smith & Nephew also contends that the following claims would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention in view of at least each of the following combinations of primary references, which Smith & Nephew contends would have been combined for at least the following reasons. Smith & Nephew reserves the right to supplement this contention in the event ArthroCare changes its construction of the asserted claims, or in the event the Court's construction of the asserted claims differs.

Patent	Claim	Combinations	Motivation to Combine
536	46	10 with any one or more of 22, 26, 36, 38, 65; any one or more of the preceding with any one or more of the anticipating references listed above.	Each reference is directed to the same problem applying electrical energy to a target site on a patient's body structure.
	47	Any one or more of 8, 15, 26, 29, 36, 52 with any one or more of 10, 34; any one or more of the preceding with any one or more of the anticipating references listed above.	Each reference is directed to the same problem — applying electrical energy to a target site on a patient's body structure.
	55	10 with any one or more of the anticipating references listed above.	Each reference is directed to the same problem applying electrical energy to a target site on a patient's body structure.
	56	34 with any one or more of 48, 65; any one or more of the preceding with any one or more of the anticipating references listed above.	Each reference is directed to the same problem — applying electrical energy to a target site on a patient's body structure.
	58	Any one or more of 8, 15, 31, 48, 51, 52 with any one or more of the anticipating references listed above.	Each reference is directed to the same problem — applying electrical energy to a target site on a patient's body structure.

Patent	Claim	Combinations	Motivation to Combine
	59	32 with any one or more of 8,	Each reference is directed to the
		15, 31, 38, 48, 51, 52, 65;	same problem applying
		any one or more of the preceding	electrical energy to a target site on
		with any one or more of the	a patient's body structure.
		anticipating references listed	
		above.	
882	1	10 with any one or more of 22,	Each reference is directed to the
002	'	23, 29, 31, 34, 36;	same problem applying
		any one or more of the preceding	electrical energy to a target site on
		with any one or more of the	a patient's body structure.
		anticipating references listed	a patient o coop, an actual.
		above.	
	13	Any one or more of 10, 29 with	Each reference is directed to the
	1.5	any one or more of 8, 38, 48, 51;	same problem applying
		any one or more of the preceding	electrical energy to a target site on
		with any one or more of the	a patient's body structure.
		anticipating references listed	o panion a conjustici
ŀ		above.	
	17	Any one or more of 23, 29, 32	Each reference is directed to the
		with any one or more of 8, 15,	same problem applying
		38, 48, 51, 52, 65;	electrical energy to a target site on
		any one or more of the preceding	a patient's body structure.
	, ·	with any one or more of the	
'		anticipating references listed	
		above.	
	18	Any one or more of 23, 29, 32	Each reference is directed to the
		with any one or more of 8, 15,	same problem applying
		38, 48, 51, 52, 65;	electrical energy to a target site on
		any one or more of the preceding	a patient's body structure.
		with any one or more of the	
		anticipating references listed	
		above.	·
	21	Any one or more of 31, 36 with	Each reference is directed to the
1		any one or more of 8, 15, 38, 48,	same problem applying
	1	51, 65;	electrical energy to a target site on
	1	any one or more of the preceding	a patient's body structure.
		with any one or more of the	
		anticipating references listed	
<u> </u>		above.	
	23	Any one or more of 22, 23, 29,	Each reference is directed to the
		31, 36 with 15;	same problem applying
		any one or more of the preceding	electrical energy to a target site on
		with any one or more of the	a patient's body structure.
		anticipating references listed	
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	above.	<u> </u>

Patent	Claim	Combinations	Motivation to Combine
	24	Any one or more of 22, 23, 29,	Each reference is directed to the
	·	36 with 15;	same problem applying
• •		any one or more of the preceding	electrical energy to a target site on
		with any one or more of the	a patient's body structure.
		anticipating references listed	
. •		above.	
	29	Any one or more of 10, 48, 52	Each reference is directed to the
		with any one or more of 8, 29;	same problem applying
		any one or more of the preceding	electrical energy to a target site on
	İ	with any one or more of the	a patient's body structure.
		anticipating references listed	
		above;	
		38, 51 with any one or more of	
		the anticipating references listed	
		above.	
	47	Any one or more of 22, 31, 36	Each reference is directed to the
		with any one or more of 8, 15,	same problem applying
	·.	48, 51, 52, 65;	electrical energy to a target site on
•		any one or more of the preceding	a patient's body structure.
		with any one or more of the	
		anticipating references listed	
		above.	
	48	Any one or more of 23, 32 with	Each reference is directed to the
		any one or more of 8, 15, 65;	same problem applying
		any one or more of the preceding	electrical energy to a target site on
		with any one or more of the	a patient's body structure.
		anticipating references listed	
		above.	D 1 6 : 1:14-4
	49	32 with any one or more of 8,	Each reference is directed to the
		15, 65;	same problem applying
		any one or more of the preceding	electrical energy to a target site on
		with any one or more of the	a patient's body structure.
		anticipating references listed	
	50	above.	Each reference is directed to the
	50	Any one or more of 8, 15 with	
] :		any one or more of the	same problem applying electrical energy to a target site on
		anticipating references listed above.	a patient's body structure.
	54		Each reference is directed to the
	54	31 with any one or more of the	same problem — applying
		anticipating references listed	electrical energy to a target site on
		above.	
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>l. </u>	a patient's body structure.

Patent	Claim	Combinations	Motivation to Combine
592	3	Any one or more of 22, 29, 36,	Each reference is directed to the
•		52 with 34;	same problem applying
		any one or more of the preceding	electrical energy to a target site on
		with any one or more of the	a patient's body structure.
		anticipating references listed	
		above;	
	İ	38, 65 with any one or more of	
ļ		the anticipating references listed	
		above.	
·	4	Any one or more of 22, 29, 36,	Each reference is directed to the
ŀ.	<u> </u>	38, 52, 65 with 34;	same problem applying
	. .	any one or more of the preceding	electrical energy to a target site on
	'	with any one or more of the	a patient's body structure.
	} .	anticipating references listed	
		above.	
	9	Any one or more of 10, 22, 29,	Each reference is directed to the
		36, 38, 52, 65 with 34;	same problem applying
	1	any one or more of the preceding	electrical energy to a target site on
		with any one or more of the	a patient's body structure.
		anticipating references listed	·
<u> </u>		above.	
	11	Any one or more of 22, 29, 36,	Each reference is directed to the
		38, 52, 65 with any one or more	same problem applying
		of 15, 34;	electrical energy to a target site on
<i>'</i>		any one or more of the preceding	a patient's body structure.
		with any one or more of the	
	1 .	anticipating references listed	
<u> </u>	12	above.	Each reference is directed to the
	13	Any one or more of 22, 29, 36, 52 with 34;	same problem applying
1		any one or more of the preceding	electrical energy to a target site on
		with any one or more of the	a patient's body structure.
		anticipating references listed	a patient 3 ood, sudetine.
		above.	
<u> </u>	18	Any one or more of 10, 38, 52,	Each reference is directed to the
	10	65 with any one or more of 23,	same problem — applying
		31, 34;	electrical energy to a target site on
		any one or more of the preceding	a patient's body structure.
}		with any one or more of the	
		anticipating references listed	
		above.	
	1	1	

Patent	Claim	Combinations	Motivation to Combine
	21	Any one or more of 29, 32 with	Each reference is directed to the
	1	any one or more of 8, 15, 31, 34,	same problem applying
		48, 51;	electrical energy to a target site on
		any one or more of the preceding	a patient's body structure.
	ŀ	with any one or more of the	
		anticipating references listed	
· .		above.	
	26	Any one or more of 22, 23, 26,	Each reference is directed to the
		29, 36, 52 with 34;	same problem applying
	j	any one or more of the preceding	electrical energy to a target site on
	1.	with any one or more of the	a patient's body structure.
		anticipating references listed	
• •	· ·	above;	
	1	38, 65 with any one or more of	
	1	the anticipating references listed	
		above.	
	27	Any one or more of 22, 23, 26,	Each reference is directed to the
		29, 36, 38, 52, 65 with 34;	same problem applying
		any one or more of the preceding	electrical energy to a target site on
		with any one or more of the	a patient's body structure.
		anticipating references listed	
	<u> </u>	above.	
	. 30	Any one or more of 10, 22, 23,	Each reference is directed to the
		26, 29, 36, 38, 52, 65 with 34;	same problem applying
		any one or more of the preceding	electrical energy to a target site on
		with any one or more of the	a patient's body structure.
		anticipating references listed	
	-	above.	To a Communication and Assets
	32	Any one or more of 22, 23, 26,	Each reference is directed to the
		29, 36, 38, 52, 65 with any one	same problem applying
		or more of 15, 34;	electrical energy to a target site on
		any one or more of the preceding	a patient's body structure.
		with any one or more of the	
1	1	anticipating references listed	
	124	above.	Each reference is directed to the
· .	34	Any one or more of 22, 23, 26,	Each reference is directed to the
		29, 36, 52 with any one or more	same problem applying
		of the anticipating references	electrical energy to a target site on
L		listed above.	a patient's body structure.

Patent	Claim	Combinations	Motivation to Combine
	39	Any one or more of 10, 26, 38,	Each reference is directed to the
	•	52, 65 with any one or more of	same problem applying
	1	31, 34;	electrical energy to a target site on
		any one or more of the preceding	a patient's body structure.
	1	with any one or more of the	
	·	anticipating references listed	
٠		above.	
	42	Any one or more of 23, 26, 29,	Each reference is directed to the
	ļ. ·	32 with any one or more of	same problem applying
		8, 15, 31, 34, 48, 51;	electrical energy to a target site on
		any one or more of the preceding	a patient's body structure.
	1: :	with any one or more of the	
	1	anticipating references listed	<u> </u>
	1	above.	

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